

THE
Court and City Magazine,
For JANUARY, 1764.

PART I.
ORIGINAL PIECES.

To the AUTHORS of the COURT MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

Kensington, Jan. 12, 1764.

I take the liberty of sending you a little history of my own life; I have some private reasons for wishing to see it in the Court Magazine; and as I am a constant subscriber to that work, I hope you will oblige me so far as to insert it, and the favour shall be sincerely acknowledged by

Your very humble servant,

Cha. B——.

I AM the son of a wealthy baronet in the county of L——, and at the age of sixteen was sent from the care of a private tutor in the country to finish my education at Westminster. I had hardly escaped from the watchful eyes of my father and master in the country, but, exulting in my new acquired liberty, I began to roam in search of pleasures (as I then thought

them) which London affords in greater number and variety than any other place in the universe. I had not been a year at Westminster before I was known to all the brothel-keepers about the Garden, and was familiar with most of the girls upon the town. In a few weeks indeed after my connection with these people, I found an equal defect in my pocket and my health; and after five years spent among the lowest and vilest

vilest of mankind, I found my Constitution so much impaired, that I was obliged to decline my connections from mere inability to pursue them.

Now it was that I turned my thoughts towards the matrimonial state; and having paid my addresses to a young lady of a considerable family and fortune, I was thought by her relations to be a suitable match for her; I communicated the affair to my father, re-

ceived his permission, and in a few weeks was united to one of the most amiable women upon earth. But, alas! I am unworthy of her: and though, since my marriage, I have never injured her in thought, word, or deed, yet I had before incapacitated myself from making her a good husband, and I live a melancholy proof of the falsity of the common proverb, that
A reformed rake makes the best husband.

Hints towards a PLAN for intirely clearing the streets of common Prostitutes.

1. **L**ET a subscription be opened at the most eminent bankers; no person to subscribe less than 50*l.* for which let an interest of 10*l.* per cent. per annum be paid as soon as the plan shall be found to answer it.

2. Let an act of parliament be obtained, to impower certain persons therein nominated to purchase ground near this city, on which to erect a building, to be called *The National Workhouse.*

3. Let several persons mentioned in the act of parliament be justices of the peace, and impowered to commit to the National Workhouse all such persons against whom it can be proved that they live by prostitution.

4. Let every woman committed to this workhouse be obliged, under the severest corporal punish-

ments, to earn full one third more than her whole maintenance, and let every woman be maintained in a manner proportioned to her earnings: for which purpose let the women be divided into the several classes, of such as earn three, four, five, six, seven, &c. shillings per week.

5. Let the surplus money thus gained be applied to the discharge of the expence of the buildings, the wages of the necessary servants, the payment of the 10*l.* per Cent. interest on the money originally subscribed, &c.

6. As soon as one of these workhouses is found to answer the proposed end, let a second be erected, and then a third, and so on, till there is not a single common street-walker unprovided for.

SECRET HISTORY of the COURT.

THE arrival of the hereditary prince of Brunswick in England has enabled us to give the following story, the truth of which may be depended on; and though

it relates to the court of Prussia, and consequently is not intirely consistent with our plan, we hope its extraordinary contents will intitle it to a favourable reception.

Two

Two Prussian noblemen, whose real names are disguised under those of Juvenus and Pollio, were equally at the age of eighteen, the admiration of the king, the court, and the people. Juvenus was the son of the late king of Prussia's principal confidant, and the father of Pollio possessed an estate of near twenty thousand pounds per annum, if reduced to sterling money.

These noblemen were educated together at the joint expence of both their parents, who had been long united in the strictest bands of friendship, and saw with inexpressible pleasure that friendship likely to be continued in their children.

The father of Pollio died just as that nobleman had attained his fifteenth year, and left his son to the guardianship of his friend. Pollio scarcely felt the loss of his father, so amply was his place supplied by the generous, faithful guardian, and now it was that Juvenus exulted in the opportunity of enjoying his Pollio's company, as they dwelt in the same house, and partook every pleasure and convenience of life in common.

At this time a lady, whose name in this story must be Almeria, came first to court. Almeria is the daughter of a commoner of great distinction, who possesses a very considerable paternal estate, which is considerably increased by the bounty of his sovereign, under whom he holds one of the most lucrative employments. Almeria had been educated chiefly at her father's seat, distant about thirty English miles from Berlin, and united in her person all the simplicity of the most absolute rustic, and with all the politeness of the most perfect courtier. There is not a virtue or an accomplishment that can adorn a woman which is not possessed in

a high degree by this amiable young lady; and if a painter was to describe all that is great, and good, and graceful, Almeria must fit for the picture. Thus amiable, thus accomplished, it is no wonder that she was looked upon with the eyes of love by many a gallant cavalier of the court of Prussia.

The heroes of this story were both equally fired with her charms, but intire strangers to each other's passion, which had grown in either breast to an unconquerable height before they were aware of it. Juvenus however sighed in vain; Pollio was the successful lover: Pollio alone, of all her numerous slaves, was the happy object of Almeria's love.

After Pollio had been one day happy in the conversation of his Almeria, he proposed to her the making his friend Juvenus the confidant of their passion. 'With your permission, my love, cried he, I will entertain my friend with the story of my happiness, which I know will afford infinite pleasure to a disposition so generous as his.' The lady hesitated a moment, as if to recollect herself, and then acquainted Pollio with the sentiments of Juvenus, and shewed him several of his letters as a confirmation of what she advanced. Pollio was struck motionless as a statue; and it was several minutes before he could recollect himself enough to take his leave of the lady, which, however, he did in such a manner as sufficiently testified his extreme uneasiness, and left Almeria no room to doubt that some fatal resolution was brooding in his mind. Pollio was no sooner gone than the lady posted to the court, and demanded audience of the king—She was instantly admitted to his majesty, for the Prussian monarch is

easy of access, and ever ready to hear and to redress the complaints of his people—She acquainted his majesty with the whole of her story, and concluded with saying, that she expected a duel would be the consequence of the present perturbation of Pollio's mind. His majesty promised her his immediate assistance, and dismissed her with a politeness for which he is famous all over Europe. No time was to be lost—The king of Prussia is not apt to waste his time—in less than an hour Juvenus and Pollio were both closeted with his majesty. Armeria's fears proved but too true, Juvenus had received and answered Pollio's challenge within twenty minutes before he received

orders to wait on his majesty. The king's interposition was effectual. Juvenus was prevailed on to relinquish his claim to the lady in favour of the happier Pollio, and in less than six weeks his majesty found out a suitable match for him; and it was but in October last that both these young noblemen were married in the king's presence on the same day.

Thus was a duel, which might have produced the most fatal consequences, happily prevented, by the good sense of the lady, and that easiness of access which distinguishes the king of Prussia, and which would do honour to any monarch in the universe.



PART II.

HISTORY.

continued from page 560,

3494. **T**HIS Æra of the Roman liberty commenceth from the 244th year after the building of the city. Tarquin however found means to draw in several neighbouring princes to espouse his quarrel, among whom Porfenna king of the Clusians bears the most distinguished name in history. It is upon this occasion that the Romans first began to discover that noble ardour for liberty, that inviolable love of their country, which makes a bright part of the character of that renowned people. Here we read of the astonishing valour of Horatius Cocles, the intrepid spirit of Scevola, and the masculine boldness of Clelia. Porfenna admiring the bravery of the Romans, would not any longer disturb them in the enjoyment of

a liberty to which their merit gave them so just a title. But they who could not be overcome by any foreign force, had well nigh ruined themselves by their intestine divisions. The jealousy between the Patricians and Plebeians rose to that height that the latter retired from the city, and intrenched themselves upon a hill, called afterwards Mons sacer. However, the mild persuasions of Menenius Agrippa, and the concession made by the senate of new Plebeian magistrates, whose office it was to protect the people against the consuls, appeased their discontents, and restored tranquillity to the state. The law appointing the institution of these magistrates was called the sacred law, and the magistrates themselves had the title of tribunes of the people.

people. This remarkable revolution happened in the 260th
 3510. year of the city. Hippias, we have seen had retired into Persia, and was soliciting Darius to make war upon the Athenians. He at length prevailed, and Mardonius was sent with a numerous army against them:
 3514. but Miltiades with a handful of men, gave the Persians battle in the plains of Marathon, and intirely routed them. This victory is the most renowned in ancient history, for the Athenians did not exceed ten thousand, and the Persians have been computed at twenty times their number. At Rome the feuds between the nobility and people still subsisted. The banishment of Coriolanus had well nigh proved fatal to the commonwealth, which owed its deliverance to the tears
 3;16. of the incensed hero's mother. In the mean time Xerxes succeeded Darius in the throne of Persia, prepared
 3519. to revenge the defeat at Marathon, by a new expedition against Greece. He is said to have been followed in this attempt by an army of seventeen hundred thousand men. Leonidas king of Sparta, with only three hundred Lacedemonians, encountered his whole force in the streights of Thermopilæ. For three
 1524. days he made good the passes against the numerous army of the Persians; but being at length surrounded, he and his followers were all slain upon the spot. By the wise counsels of Themistocles the Athenian admiral, the naval army of the Persians was this same year vanquished near Salamis, and Xerxis in great fear repassed the Hellespont, leaving the command of his land-forces to Mardo-

nus. But he too, the year after, was cut in pieces with his whole army near Platæa, by 3525. Pausanias king of the Lacedemonians, and Aristides, surnamed the just, general of the Athenians. This battle was fought in the morning, and the evening of the same day their naval forces obtained a memorable victory over the remainder of the Persian fleet, at Mycæ, a promontory on the continent of Asia. Thus ended all the great designs of Xerxes in a miserable disappointment, and the utter destruction of that prodigious army, with which he had the year before marched so proudly over the Hellespont.

The Carthaginians, by this time a powerful people, had been engaged by Xerxes to fall upon the Greek colonies in Sicily, while he was employed against them in their own country: but they had no better success than the Persian monarch, and being shamefully beaten, were obliged to abandon the island. Xerxes dying after a reign of 21 years, was succeeded in the kingdom by Artaxerxes Longimanus. He is generally 3554. supposed to be the king from whom Nehemiah received the commission to restore and rebuild Jerusalem.

But it is now time to turn our thoughts a little towards the Romans, who having been formed under kings, were but ill provided with laws suited to the constitution of a republic. The reputation of Greece, yet more renowned for the wisdom of its government than the fame of its victories, determined the Romans to draw up a scheme of laws upon their model. Deputies were therefore sent to examine into the constitutions of the several Greek cities, par-

particularly those of Athens, whose plan of government seemed to have a greater resemblance 3554. with that of Rome. Ten magistrates were elected with absolute authority, to carry this design into execution. The Decemvirs accordingly composed a body of laws, which having digested into twelve tables, they were proposed to the people, and received their approbation. It was natural to think, that these magistrates having finished the business for which they were chosen, would upon the expiration of their term of power, have resigned their offices, and suffered the government to return to its former course. But it seems they found too many charms in authority to quit it so readily; they aimed at no less than perpetuating their command, and vainly thought to entail slavery upon a state whose prevailing passion was the love of liberty. Power usurped by unlawful means, seldom abstains from violence and excesses; and the very methods taken to establish it, prove often in the end the cause of its destruction: and so it happened here; for the Decemvirs declining from that moderation by which they had in the beginning of their authority recommended themselves to the favour of the people, a general discontent arose; and the iniquitous decree of Appius, whereby he reduced a father to the cruel necessity of murdering his own daughter, so effectually roused the ancient Roman spirit, that disdaining to submit any longer to these oppressors, they abolished the Decemvirate, and restored the authority of the consuls. Thus did the blood of Virginia produce a revolution in the Roman

state, not unlike what had before happened in the case of Lucretia. About this time Cimon the Athenian general rendered himself famous by his many victories over the Persians, insomuch that Artaxerxes, weary of so destructive a war, signed a treaty of peace highly to the honour and advantage of Greece. He had resolved to pursue a different scheme of politics, and instead of drawing their whole force upon himself, endeavoured to weaken them by fomenting their intestine divisions. The war that soon after broke out between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, made 3573. him sensible of the advantages that might accrue from such a conduct. It was during this war, described at large by Thucydides and Xenophon, and known in history under the name of the Peloponnesian war, that we read of Pericles, Alcibiades, Thrasylbulus, Conon, Brasidas, and Lyfander. So many illustrious men all flourishing in the same age, contributed to raise Greece to the highest pitch of glory, and spread her fame to the most distant nations. This fatal war, after it had lasted 27 3600. years, ended at last in the taking of Athens by Lyfander, who had found means to draw into the party of the Lacedemonians, Darius Nothus, the son and successor of Artaxerxes. But the Persians soon became sensible of the error they had committed in making the Lacedemonians too powerful; for that ambitious republic having now no rival to fear, began to extend its view to Asia, and even promoted the expedition of young Cyrus 3603. against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, who had

suc-

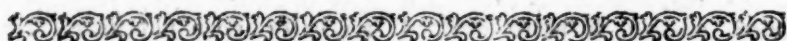
succeeded Darius Nothus. This ambitious prince fell in battle by his own rashness, and left the ten thousand Greeks who served under him, exposed to all the dangers of war, in an unknown country, several hundreds of miles distant from their own homes, and surrounded on every side with their numerous armies. There is not any thing in history more celebrated than this retreat, which has been handed down to us by Xenophon, who himself conducted it, and was one of the ablest commanders and greatest philosophers of his time. Thus were the Greeks first made sensible of the real weakness of the Persian
 3608. empire, hitherto deemed so formidable; and the exploits of Agesilaus in Asia soon after, where he bade fair for overturning that mighty monarchy, had he not been recalled by the unhappy divisions of his country, were a plain proof that nothing was wanting but a good general and union among themselves, to complete the conquest of the east.

Rome was rendering herself formidable to all the nations around her, and Vei, one of the strongest and most opulent cities in Italy, was taken by Camillus after a siege of ten years. But this great increase of territory was soon followed by a fatal calamity that brought the republic to the brink of ruin; I mean the irruption of the Gauls, who defeating the Roman army, and advancing against the city itself, laid it in ashes in the
 3615. three hundred and sixty third year after it had been founded by Romulus. Such of the senators and nobles as chose to survive the ruin of their country, retired into the capitol with

Manlius, where they resolutely defended themselves till they were relieved by Camillus, whose ill usage and banishment had not diminished his regard to his country. Thus was Rome again restored to her former splendor by the conduct and bravery of that great man. In Greece the Lacedemonian power began to decline, and Thebes, which hitherto makes no figure in the history of that nation, raised herself to the highest pitch of glory by the wisdom and valour of Epaminondas. This general is one of the most illustrious characters of antiquity. He was possessed in an eminent degree of all the virtues requisite in a warrior and a statesman. Nor was he less distinguished by his abilities as a philosopher, and his amiable qualities in private life; inasmuch that historians unanimously represent him as a pattern of all that is great and excellent in human nature. Thebes, after his death, lost that conspicuous figure he had given her, and was no longer able to maintain her reputation. Indeed all Greece is going to submit to a new power, which beginning in Philip, rose at last to the dominion of all Asia under his son and successor Alexander. This Philip was king of Macedon, and had been bred up under Epaminondas. As he was of an enterprising genius, and gave early proofs of his unbounded ambition, all the neighbouring powers set themselves to oppose his growing greatness. But though Celsus and his son Arses kings of Persia did their utmost to thwart his designs, though the Athenians, roused by the eloquence of Demosthenes, that intrepid defender of his country's liberty, drew almost all Greece into

into a confederacy against him ; he, notwithstanding, triumphed over every difficulty, and 3665. the victory of Choronea rendered him absolute in all the Grecian states. He was now forming the plan of an expedition into the east, and had projected nothing less than the total overthrow of the Persian empire, when an untimely death hurried him out of the world. A- 3668. lexander, surnamed the Great, his son, succeeded him ; a prince who from his earliest years had given proofs of an heroic soul that seemed destined for the conquest of the universe.

Much about the same time Darius Codomannus ascended the throne of Persia. He had in a private distinguished himself by his valour and prudence ; but it being his fate to encounter the prevailing fortune of Alexander, all his efforts proved insufficient to support him against that formidable rival. For Alexander having first settled the affairs of Greece, over-run all Asia Minor with amazing rapidity, defeated Darius in three pitched battles ; and upon the death of that prince, who was treacherously slain by Bessus, became sole monarch of all the east.



PART III.

GEOGRAPHICAL PARADOXES.

Continued from Page 562.

IT may possibly be deemed a defect, if paradoxes are entirely omitted in a work of this nature ; but I should think myself more liable to censure, if I took up much of the reader's time in examining a multitude of trifling riddles, which have no relation to geography, as some have done. For instance, the telly us,

1. " There is a place on the globe of the earth, of a pure and wholesome air, and yet of so strange and detestable a quality, that it is impossible for two of the best friends that ever breathed to continue in the same place in mutual love and friendship for two minutes."

Solution.

Two bodies cannot be in the same place.

2. " There is a certain village in the south of Great Britain,

" to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is less visible there about the winter solstice, than to the inhabitants of Iceland."

Solution.

This supposes the British village to stand under a hill, which covers it from the sun all winter.

3. " There is a certain country in South America, whose savage inhabitants are such cannibals, that they do not only feed on human flesh, but actually eat themselves, and yet survive this strange repast."

Solution.

By eating themselves, is meant no more than that the people themselves eat.

There are two or three paradoxes, however, that may be thought worth repeating.

4. " There

4. "There is a certain island in the Egean sea, on which, if two children were born at the same instant, and should live several years, and both expire on the same day, the life of one would surpass the life of the other several months."

Solution.

If one of the persons sail east, and the other west, round the globe; several years, they will differ two days every year in their reckoning; and in forty years one will seem to be eighty days older than the other, though it cannot properly be said that the life of the one is a day longer than the life of the other.

Others solve this paradox, by supposing one of the children to reside within one of the polar circles, where the days are several months long, and the other in a part of the world where the days are never twenty-four hours long.

The next paradox is of the like nature.

5. "There are two places in Asia that lie under the same meridian, and at a small distance from each other, and yet the respective inhabitants, in reckoning their time, differ an entire day every week."

This seems to be the case of the Portuguese and Spaniards in the East Indies; the Portuguese sailed seven hours, or 105 degrees east, to China; and the Spaniards sailed seventeen hours, or 255 degrees west, to China and the Philippines; and one of them having a settlement in China, and the other in the Philippines, pretty near the same meridian, it must of course be Saturday with one, when it is Sunday with the other.

Others solve this paradox by supposing one of the nations to be Jews, and the other Christians.

6. "There is a certain place where the winds, though frequently veering round the compass, always blow from the north."

Solution.

This must be at the south pole, where there is no such thing as east and west, therefore the wind must always come from the north.

7. "There is an island in the Baltic sea, to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is visible in the morning before it rises, and in the evening after it is set."

Solution.

This may be true of any place, as well as of the island mentioned; the sun frequently appears above the horizon, when it is really below it, occasioned by the refraction of the vapours near the horizon.

8. "There is a country in Ethiopia, to whose inhabitants the body of the moon always appears to be most enlightened when it is least enlightened."

Solution.

This is the case every where as well as in Ethiopia; for the moon is most enlightened at the new moon, when it is nearest the sun; and least enlightened at the full moon, because it is then at the greatest distance from the sun, though at that time it appears to be most enlightened.

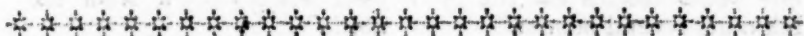
9. "There are places on the earth where the sun and moon and all the planets actually rise and set, but never any of the fixed stars."

Solution.

The planets have north and south declination, and consequently

quently may be said to rise and set under the poles; but the fixed stars, keeping always at the same distance from the poles, cannot be said to rise or set there, or

any where else, if it be admitted that the earth revolves every twenty-four hours on its own axis, and that all stars, except the planets, are fixed.



P A R T IV.

VOYAGES and TRAVELS, *continued from p. 567.*

ON Tuesday March 5th, the master of a great guard-ship came, with a boat full of armed men along-side of the admiral, whom he required to go and give an account of himself to the king's officers, according to the practice of all ships that entered that river. To this summons Columbus replied, that as the king of Spain's admiral, he would not degrade himself so far as to comply with any such custom, nor would he send the most inconsiderable person belonging to his ship upon an errand of that nature. The Portuguese finding him resolute, desired he would shew him the king of Spain's letter, that he might so far satisfy his captain; and this request being complied with, he returned to his ship, and made a suitable report to his commander Alvaro de Acunha, who forthwith came on board the caraval, attended with fifes, drums, and trumpets, and welcomed the admiral with many expressions of friendship and good-will. The nature of the voyage was no sooner known at Lisbon, than multitudes of people came to see the Indians, and learn the particulars of this amazing discovery, insomuch that the whole river was covered with boats crowded with people, some of whom praised God for the success of Columbus, while others bitterly

curled the hard fate of their nation, which had lost such a prize through their king's avarice or incredulity.

The prince having received the admiral's letter, ordered his officers to present him with all sorts of refreshment and necessities gratis; at the same time, he wrote to Columbus, congratulating him upon his happy return, and desiring to see him before he should leave his dominions. Columbus at first scrupled to accept of this invitation; but considering that the king of Portugal was at peace with his sovereigns, and had treated him with uncommon hospitality and regard, he resolved to wait on his Portuguese majesty, who then resided about nine leagues from Lisbon, at a place called Valparaiso, where the admiral arrived on Saturday night, being the 9th day of March. The king ordered all the nobility of the court to go out and meet him: when he was conducted to the presence, he insisted upon his putting on his cap and sitting down; and having with seeming pleasure heard the particulars of the voyage, offered to supply him with every thing he wanted; though he could not help observing, that the conquest of right belonged to him, in as much as Columbus had once been in the service of Portugal. The admiral
modestly

modestly gave his reasons for being of a contrary opinion; to which the king replied, "it was very well; he did not doubt but justice would be done." This conversation being ended, he ordered the prior of Crato to entertain Columbus, who having staid all Sunday and part of Monday, took his leave, after having been treated by his majesty with great honour, and tempted by very considerable offers to reingage in his service. He was attended in his return by Don Martin de Noranha, and many other persons of rank; and as he passed by a monastery where the queen was, she desired to see him, and received his visit with great respect. That same night, a gentleman came from the king, to tell him, that if he was inclined to go to Castile by land, he would accompany and provide him with accommodations on the road, as far as the frontiers of Portugal. He declined this offer with suitable acknowledgements, and setting sail from the river of Lisbon on Wednesday March 13th, arrived on Friday following at Saltes, and came to an anchor in the port of Palos, from whence he had departed on the 3d day of August in the preceding year.

On his landing, he was received by all the people in procession, giving thanks to God for his prosperous success, which, it was hoped, would redound so much to the advantage of Christianity, and the grandeur of their catholic majesties. By this time Pinzon had arrived in Galicia, and designed to carry in person the news of the discovery to court, when he received orders forbidding him to come without the admiral, under whose command he had been sent on the expedition.—

This mortifying repulse made such an impression upon him, that he fell sick; and returning to his native place, in a few days died with grief and vexation.

Mean while Columbus set out for Seville, in his way to Barcelona, where their majesties at that time resided; and the roads were crowded by all sorts of people, who flocked together to see him and the Indians in his train. About the middle of April he arrived, and was received in the most solemn manner by the whole court and the city: Their Catholick majesties, who sat in publick upon rich chairs, under a canopy of gold, stood up when he approached to kiss their hands, caused him to be seated in their presence, and treated him as a grandee of the first order, who had done the most important service to his country: nay, so highly favoured was he for his merit and success, that when the king rode about Barcelona, Columbus was always at his side, an honour which had never been conferred before upon any but the princes of the blood.

Nor was their regard confined to unsubstantial forms; he was gratified with new patents, enlarging, explaining, and confirming the privileges which he had before obtained; and extending his viceroyalty and admiralship over all the countries he had discovered, as well as those he should discover; for it was resolved he should return to the West Indies with a powerful armament to support the colony he had settled, and proceed with other discoveries: and in the mean time they solicited and procured from pope Alexander VI. an exclusive title to all the lands they should find and subdue in that direction, as far as the East Indies.

PART V.

B I O G R A P H Y.

ADAM (John) a French Jesuit, and celebrated preacher of the seventeenth century. He was born in the province of Limousin, and admitted among the Jesuits in 1622, at fourteen years of age. For some years he taught classical learning and philosophy; but his superiors finding he had great talents for the pulpit, persuaded him to turn preacher. He followed this profession twenty years, having preached with great applause in all the cities of France, and at the Louvre. The situation of things in his time favoured him greatly; the disputes about Jansenism having heated mens minds to a violent degree, no person was more proper than father Adam to enter the lists against the party; for he had a natural boldness and fire, with all the other qualities necessary for a great declaimer. The lent sermons which he preached at Paris in St. Paul's church, in 1650, made great noise; he had gone such lengths therein, that had he not been powerfully supported, he would certainly have been silenced. He acknowledged that St. Austin did not favour Molinism, though at the same time he exclaimed greatly against him. The Jansenists published an answer to his sermon, and, not satisfied with defending St. Austin, they refuted some propositions which this Jesuit had advanced, particularly that relating to the inspiration of the canonical writers. Father Adam regarded not the clamour raised against his sermon, and against a book of his, wherein he had thrown out many bitter invectives against St. Austin; for he retracted nothing, but con-

tinued to write in the same strain. The Jansenists renewed their complaints, and published more writings against him, so that a particular conflict arose betwixt them and father Adam. They criticised the books which he published, and he, on the other side, composed pieces for the use of devout persons, in opposition to them. For this purpose he published the psalms of David, and the hymns and prayers of the church, in Latin and French. The Jansenists had endeavoured to recommend themselves by their French versions of such sort of books. they attac'd father Adams translation of hymns; this paper war however continued only a short time: for he began to write in 1650, and the year following laid down his pen, which it is probable was found not so serviceable to the church and the Jesuits as his other talents. He was sent to Sedan, to establish a college of Jesuits there, which he would not have been able to effect in the time marshal de Fabert, a man who had not the least tincture of bigotry, and most remarkably steadfast in the principles of true religion. The protestants lived easy under his government; but after his death, things took a quite different turn. They were greatly molested by this Jesuit, who obliged them to pay large sums of money, and to give up certain funds to enable him to found the college. He published a scheme of his design, to which M. de St. Maurice, professor of divinity at Sedan, wrote a reply; but it was never answered. Father Adam continued some years at Sedan, where he used his utmost

most endeavours to promote the interest of his order, and to carry the scheme into execution which he had projected, for making converts to the romish religion. But at last the people in power grew tired of him, either dreading his bold intriguing genius, or perhaps thinking this manner of preaching not grave enough for a city where there was a Protestant university. They were therefore greatly pleased when his superiors recalled him, and it is likely application was made for that purpose. He had been sent to preach at London, at the time when the Protestants held a national synod there, towards the end of 1659. This in all probability induced him to write a work, which made him better known to the Protestants of France than many other writers of the first class. One Mr. Cottibi, a minister of Poitiers, who renounced the Protestant religion soon after the breaking up of this synod, wrote a letter full of ill-natur'd animadversions on the fact, which they had ordered throughout all the reformed churches in the kingdom. Mr. Daille, who had been moderator in this assembly, wrote an answer to this letter, to which the author made a reply; and Father Adam, engaging likewise in the controversy, published an answer to Mr. Daille in 1660: Mr. Daille soon after wrote a reply to both his antagonists; no piece of his succeeded better than this, nor was any of his productions so much read amongst the Protestants; and hence it is, that father Adam, who is mentioned almost in every sentence, and painted in the strongest colours, is better known to them than a hundred other able writers. This performance of Daille was never answered; nor is this surprising, for his antagonists were

not able to cope with one of his abilities, who, had he even had the weakest side of the question, would have worsted them. We know not in what year father Adam was procurator at Rome for the province of Champagne; 'tis not mentioned in the Bibliotheque of the Jesuits, but we are there informed, that he was superior of the Jesuits house at Bourdeaux in 1674, and, it is likely, he died there in 1680. He had published some controversial sermons concerning the Eucharist (the great topic of discourse throughout all France, during the controversy betwixt Mr. Arnauld and Mr. Claude) after the publication of father Southwell's work, and he preached them in the heat of this controversy; they are thought to be pretty well written, but to have too much the air of the drama, in those places where Mr. Claude is introduced as an interlocutor. Father Adam was attacked Jarrige, who treated him with less severity than many others, for he came off from him upon easy terms.

ADAM (Melchior) lived in the 17th century. He was born in the territory of Grotkaw in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg, where the dukes of that name, to the utmost of their power, encouraged learning and the reformed religion as professed by Calvin. Here he became a firm Protestant, and was enabled to pursue his studies by the liberality of a person of quality, who had left several exhibitions for young students. He was appointed rector of a college at Heidelberg, where he published his first volume of illustrious men in the year 1615. This volume, which consisted of philosophers, poets, writers on polite literature, and historians, &c. was followed by

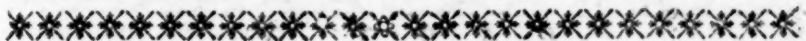
by three others; that which treated of divines was printed in 1619; that of the lawyers came next; and finally, that of the physicians: the two last were published in 1620. All the learned men, whose lives are contained in these four volumes lived in the 16th, or beginning of the 17th century, and are either Germans or Flemings, but he published in 1618 the lives of twenty divines of other countries in a separate volume. All his divines are Protestants. He has given but a few lives, yet the work cost him a great deal of time, having been obliged to abridge the pieces from whence he had materials, whether they were lives, funeral sermons, eulogiums, prefaces, or memoirs of families. He omitted several persons who deserved a place in his work as well as those he had taken notice of. The Lutherans were not pleased with him, for they thought him partial; nor will they allow his work to be a proper standard, whereby to judge of the learning of Germany. He wrote other works besides his lives, and died in 1622.

ADAMSON (Patrick) a Scottish prelate, archbishop of St. Andrews. He was born in the year 1563, in the town of Perth, where he received the rudiments of his education, and afterwards studied philosophy, and took his degree of master of arts at the university of St. Andrews. In the year 1566, he set out for Paris, as tutor to a young gentleman. In the month of June in the same year, Mary, queen of Scots, being delivered of a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland, and first of England, Mr. Adamson wrote a Latin poem on the occasion. This proof of his loyalty involved him in some difficulties, having been confined in France for

six months; nor would he have got off so easily, had not queen Mary, and some of the principal nobility, interested themselves in his behalf. As soon as he recovered his liberty, he retired with his pupil to Bourges. He was in this city during the massacre at Paris; and the same bloody persecuting spirit prevailing amongst the catholics at Bourges, as at the metropolis, he lived concealed for seven months at a public house, the master of which, upwards of seventy years of age, was thrown from the top thereof, and had his brains dashed out, for his charity to heretics. Whilst Mr. Adamson lay thus in his sepulchre, as he called it, he wrote his Latin poetical version of the Book of Job, and his Tragedy of Herod, in the same language. In the year 1573, he returned to Scotland, and, having entered into holy orders, became minister of Paisley. In the year 1575, he was appointed one of the commissioners, by the general assembly, to settle the jurisdiction and policy of the church; and the following year he was named, with Mr. David Lindsay, to report their proceedings to the earl of Moreton, then regent. About this time, the earl made him one of his chaplains, and, on the death of bishop Douglas, promoted him to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews, a dignity which brought upon him great trouble and uneasiness; for now the clamour of the presbyterian party rose very high against him; and many inconsistent absurd stories were propagated against him. Soon after his promotion, he published his Catechism in Latin verse, a work highly approved, even by his enemies: but, nevertheless, they still continued to persecute him with great violence. In 1578, he submitted himself to the general assembly,

assembly, which procured him peace but for a very little time; for the year following, they brought fresh accusations against him. In the year 1582, being attacked with a grievous disease, in which the physicians could give him no relief, he happened to take a simple medicine from an old woman, which did him service. The woman, whose name was Alison Pearstone, was thereupon charged with witchcraft, and committed to prison, but escaped out of her confinement; however, about four years afterwards, she was again found, and burnt for a witch. In 1583, king James came to St. Andrews, and the archbishop being much recovered, preached before him, and disputed with Mr. Andrew Melvil, in presence of his majesty, with great reputation, which drew upon him fresh calumny and persecution. The king, however, was so well pleased with him, that he sent him ambassador to queen Elizabeth, at whose court he resided for some years. His conduct, during his embassy, has been variously reported by different authors. Two things he principally laboured, viz. the recommending the king, his master, to the nobility and gentry of England, and the procuring some support for the episcopal party in Scotland. By his eloquent preaching, he drew after him such crowds of people, and raised in their minds such a

high idea of the young king, his master, that queen Elizabeth forbade him to enter the pulpit during his stay in her dominions. In 1584, he was recalled, and sat in the parliament held in August at Edinburgh. The presbyterian party were still very violent against the archbishop. A provincial synod was held at St. Andrews in April 1586, the archbishop was here accused and excommunicated; he appealed to the king and the states, but this availed him but little, for the mob being excited against him, he durst scarce appear in public in the city of St. Andrews. At the next general assembly a paper being produced containing the archbishop's submission, he was absolved from the excommunication. In 1588, fresh accusations were brought against him. The year following, he published the Lamentation of the prophet Jeremiah, in Latin verse, which he dedicated to the king, complaining of his hard usage. In the latter end of the same year, he published a translation of the Apocalypse, in Latin verse, and a copy of Latin verses, addressed also to his majesty, when he was in great distress. The king, however, was so far from giving him assistance, that he granted the revenue of his see to the duke of Lenox; so that the remaining part of this prelate's life was very wretched, having hardly subsistence for his family. He died in 1591.



P A R T VI.

A compleat HISTORY of the P E E R A G E.

A Genealogical Account of FITZROY, Duke of CLEVELAND.

THE first of this noble family was Charles Fitzroy, natural son of Charles II. by Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland, born at Westminster

Westminster in June 1662. He was educated at Oxford as anobleman, or canon commoner of Christ church in that university. On the twenty fifth of January 1672-3, he was elected knight of the most noble order of the garter, and installed on the first of April following. In the year 1675, he was created duke of Southampton, earl of Chichester, and baron of Newbery. His mother dying in 1709, he succeeded to the title of duke of Cleveland, &c. and by the death of his younger brother George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, which happened in 1716, he succeeded also to the office of chief butler of England.

His grace was first married to Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Wood. By her he had no issue; and about five years after her death, which happened in 1680, he recovered thirty thousand pounds of her fortune, from the bishop of Litchfield, by a degree of the court of chancery. He took to his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Pultney, of Milsterton, knt. by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters: William, now duke of Cleveland and Southampton; Charles, who died in 1723; Henry, who died in 1708; Barbara, who died unmarried; Grace, married to the earl of Darlington; and Anne, the wife of Francis Padely, Esq;

Charles, the first duke, dying in 1730, was succeeded in titles and estate, by William, his only surviving son, who married in 1731, the lady Henrietta Finch, daughter to the late earl of Winchelsea: and she dying in 1742, without issue, his grace continueth still a widower.

His titles are these: William Fitzroy, duke of Cleveland and Southampton, earl of Southampton and Chichester, and baron of Newfuch and Newbery.

His ARMS. Quarterly; the first and fourth grand quarters quarterly France and England; the second Scotland; the third Ireland (being the arms of king Charles II.) over all, a baston sinister, counter compone, ermine and azure.

CREST. On chapeaugules, turned up ermine, a lion passant-guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet, argent, and gorged with a collar counter compone, ermine and azure.

SUPPORTERS. On the dexter side, a lion guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet, azure, and gorged with a collar, counter-compone, ermine and azure. On the sinister, a greyhound, argent, collared as to dexter.

MOTTO. *Secundis dubisque rectus.*

His chief seat is Bayles, in the county of Bucks, three miles from Windsor, and nineteen from London.



PART VII.

MISCELLANIES.

To the PRINTER.
S I R.

I WRITE this for the benefit of all pistol duellers, that if the

ball rests beyond the reach of the finger, it's not good to potter or poach with instruments for it, nor to make incision to search for it, because

because lead was never found offensive to the human flesh, where-soever lodged: as to extraneous bodies the ball may drive in with it, they are discharged at dressing times of themselves, tho' slowly, yet without danger, but the discharge of the ball must be entirely submitted to nature's own time, which she will safely dispose of, and without raising such terrible symptoms, as frequently succeed over officious attempts; for the method to overcome nature, is by submission, and condescension to observe her ways, which has frequently succeeded with me (thank God) in many and very bad gunshot wounds, easily and quickly cured, to the surprize of the bystanders, without tenting or dossiling and plegeting, as if a man was stuffing a saddle pannel, instead of applying a large soft pledget of tow, big enough to over reach the wound an inch at least all round, only spread thin with common yellow digestive. This superficial dressing has cured many a common soldier, and I doubt not but the same would cure a General as well as a private man.

Your's, T B I.

To the PRINTER.

DIPPING carelessly into a volume of Pope, the following line presented themselves to my eye, which I could not help admiring as very picturesque, and at the same time lamenting, that they are, I fear, too just a representation of the times in which we live.

Virtue may choose the high or low degree,

'Tis just alike to virtue, and to me;

Dwell in a monk or light upon a King.

She's still the same belov'd, contented thing;

Vice is undone if she forgets her birth,

And stoops from angels to the dregs of earth.

But 'tis the fall degrades her to a whore;

Let greatness own her, and she's mean no more.

Her birth, her beauty, crowds, and courts confess,

Chaste *matrons* praise her, and grave *bishops* bless;

In golden chains the willing world she draws,

And heirs the *gospel* is, and heirs the *laws*;

Mounts the tribunal, lifts her scarlet head,

And fees pale *Virtue* carted in her stead.

Lo! at the wheels of her triumphal car,

Old *England's* genius, rough with many a scar,

Dragg'd in the dust! his arms hang idly round,

His flag inverted trails along the ground!

Our youth, all liv'ry'd o'er with foreign gold,

Before her dance: behind her crawl the old!

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,

And offer country, parent, wife, or son!

Hear her black trumpet thro' the land proclaim,

That NOT TO BE CORRUPTED IS THE SHAME.

In *soldier*, *Churchman*, *patriot*, man in *pow'r*,

'Tis *aw-ri-ce* all, *ambition* is no more!

See all the *nobles* begging to be slaves!

See all her *fools* aspiring to be knaves!

The wit of *cheats*, the courage of
a *whore*,

Are what ten thousand envy and
adore:

All, all look up, with reverential
awe,

At crimes that *scape*, or *triumph*
o'er the *law*:

While *truth*, *work*, *wisdom*, daily
they decry—

NOTHING IS SACRED NOW BUT
VILLANY."

Yet may this verse (if such a
verse remain)

Shew there was one who held it
in disdain.

Pope drew this picture of his country when Sir R. W. pushed by pretended patriots (some of whom are said now to advise the tearing up of patriotism by the very roots) was lavishing the public wealth to support his own power by bribery. But in spite of all his means of seduction, and all the fervility of the great, the virtue, repentment and contempt of the people, operating together, at last wrought his overthrow; in which there is nothing so much to be lamented as that there were no public examples made, in *terrorem* to future seducers and corruptors of mankind.

There are public complaints affected to be now made, of apparent want of respect for some men invested with power. To which I answer, that where respect is really due it will always be paid. But men cannot, nor will, respect those whose lives, actions and principles do not render them really respectable in themselves. Every man must be the creator of his own respect, by real virtue and wisdom. All other pretences to it are groundless. An honest cobbler has a right to despise a duke who is otherwise, as an independent labourer

has to abhor an officed slave; and every virtuous and uncorrupt little man, ought to detest the greatest subject upon earth, if a bribed S——l or K——e; for what can a man be really estimable for, but integrity, conscience and honour?

Yours, &c.

FABRICIUS.

LIST of his Majesty's Ships stationed, and intended to be stationed at Newfoundland, and in America.

At Newfoundland.

Guns.	Sh.	Names.	Men.	Station.
50	Antelope,	280	} Attending the Fishery	
32	Tweed,	180		
—	Lark,	180		
—	Pearl,	180		
20	Terpsich.	140		
	Sloop Tamer,	90	}	
—	Spy,	90		

N. B. Only the Pearl and Spy have the Additional Instructions, the others being failed before they could have deputations from the customs.

In North America.

			} River and Gulph of St. Law- rence from Cape Ro- ziers and N. Cape.	
28	Mermaid,	160		
	Sloop Senegal.	90		
28	Maidstone,	160	} N. Cape to Canoe. Canoe to Cape Sa- ble.	
50	Romney,	280		
20	Garland,	130		
20	Aldbro,	130		
	Sloop Fortune,	90	} Cape Sable to Nanta- kel and Bay of Fundy.	
—	Jamaica,	90		
—	Cygnet,	90		
28	Coventry,	160	} Nantakel to Soudy Hook.	
	Sloop Hawke,	80		
				20 Squirrel,

20 Squirrel,	130	} Sundry- Hook to Henlopen Henlopen to Cape Henry.
Sloop Sardoine,	90	
44 Rainbow,	220	
Sloop Diligence,	80	
— Hornet,	90	} C. Henry to Cape Fear.
— Viper,	80	
— Tryal,	90	} Cape Fear to C. Flori- da and the Bahama I- lands.
— Escort,	80	
— Speedwell,	60	

*At Jamaica, and the Gulph of
Mexico, from the Mississippi to Cape
Florida,*

50 Dreadn.	280
44 P. Edward,	220
30 Venus,	190
32 Adventure	180
28 Tartar,	160
— Active,	160
Sloop Swift,	90
— Druid,	80
— Zephir,	80
— Lynx,	80

At the Leeward Islands.

50 Pfs. Louisa,	280
32 Lowestoffe,	180
28 Milford,	160
— Actæon,	160
20 Greyhou.	130
Sloop Merlin,	90
— Beaver,	90

To the PRINTER.

London, December 28, 1763.

THE due ordering and well governing the poorer sort of people in and about this metropolis, is manifestly essential to the welfare of the whole kingdom; and, therefore, any attempt to prevent the ill consequences of their (very frequently ill-grounded) resentment to one another, as

well as to rescue them from the mercenary views of those whose interest it is to promote and aggravate litigious quarrels and disputes among them, is highly commendable; and will, no doubt, meet with all proper countenance and protection from that power which alone can make such endeavours entirely answer these good purposes. The author of a proposal for the administration of justice in and about the city and liberty of Westminster, which was published in the *Gazetteer* in March last, probably had these or the like advantages in view, of which I am the more convinced as his scheme has ever since been patronized by the sessions, and also by a great number of worthy disinterested gentlemen, who have most assiduously endeavoured to establish and complete the rotation of justice. How much these gentlemen merit the esteem and thanks of the public, I shall not now take upon me to say, farther than that I think, they have attempted to carry into execution a scheme of the highest honour to the commission of the peace, and, in its consequences of the greatest utility to that community of which they are members; and therefore they have my sincere acknowledgements, and those of every individual within the circle of my acquaintance. But I am sorry to find myself under the necessity of declaring that I am well informed this excellent plan has met with unforeseen obstructions, which, at present, I shall suppose to arise only from inferior officers, whose only view is to get all the money they can, as many of them, I am told, have frequently declared: and it is certain that these subordi-

uate peace-keepers will be zealous in promoting and continuing quarrels and disputes, as long as they receive a part of the spoils taken from the poor and unhappy sufferers. But how soon would all their artifices be defeated, if there were not other offices for the administration of justice than those appointed for that purpose by the sessions. As long as the constable, or any superior magistrate has a *separate* and *private* interest, in acting apart from the *public* offices, I am afraid, the execution of this excellent plan will be obstructed, if not entirely destroyed. To prevent which, be it proposed to those worthy gentlemen who have been zealous and assiduous in promoting this design, that an act of parliament be applied for, whereby the present offices, or such others as shall seem expedient to the wisdom of the legislature, should be established and confirmed; that the magistrates should attend by rotation as they do at present, and be paid for so doing by the government; and, in order to defray such charges, and also the expences of clerks and other contingencies, that a stamp duty be laid on the several particulars mentioned in the table of fees now allowed by law to be taken by the justices clerks. By this means the plan in question would probably be established without any additional burthen of taxes upon the public; for whoever looks into the table of fees, and considers the great number of warrants issued daily in and about town, with all the consequent proceedings upon them, and on other occasions, will be convinced that there would remain a very considerable overplus after defraying all the

charges before mentioned. It will, perhaps, be objected, that as these offices are only open at stated hours, there may be a failure of justice; to which I answer, that the same law which compels the magistrates to act at the rotations, may likewise oblige them to administer justice at their own houses in cases of necessity, viz. robberies, dangerous assaults, riots, &c. whereby the public peace is in *immediate* danger, and the justices so acting in private may return to the respective divisions of rotation to which they belong, a particular account of such proceedings; nor will the execution of this plan, in the manner proposed, be in the least incompatible with, or by any means obstruct the execution of any scheme now established for the detection and punishment of robbers and other notorious offenders; because the avowed design of the plan in question is the settling amicably trifling disputes between poor persons, who, it is well known, often trifle away their time, and mispend their money in frivolous prosecutions, to the utter ruin of themselves and their families. I would not however, Mr. Printer, be understood by this proposal to dictate to those public spirited gentlemen who have already taken pains to carry the design in question into execution, and who may, perhaps, have long since thought of the same or a similar scheme: I only submit to their superior wisdom my humble thoughts of the matter, and wish them all imaginable success in their intended application to parliament; and I am certain that every person who has the public welfare at heart, and every good christian, will

be glad to see a design which hath for its object the real happiness of the poorer sort of people, effectually carried into execution.

I am your constant reader.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

To the PRINTER.

AS murders, robberies, &c. are grown of late to such an amazing height, unknown to former times, it surely demands the most serious attention of the legislative power, as well as of the magistracy: and as it is most certainly true, that it is better to prevent evils than cure them, I should be glad to find more notice taken of young as well as old vagrants, beggars, and impostors; for if these wretches are suffered to wander about in idleness, and not obliged to work, if one trade fails them, they will certainly take up another: why should not every one, who is capable of employment, be made useful in some way or other? for if these miscreants will spend their time idly, and live on the industry of others, let them be sent to sea, or transported to our plantations, where they will soon become useful. I do not mean by an arbitrary power, but by the sanction of a good and salutary law enacted for that purpose, if those already made are not sufficient; though, I believe, incorrigible beggars are, by the present laws, liable to transportation—but if this was done even without such law (which I would by no means recommend) these bad and useless people would have little reason to complain: for how can they expect the protection of those laws which they daily violate with impunity?

and if a sober honest man, who maintains a wife and children by his labour and industry, and is an useful member of community, may be taken away from his family by force and violence, on any emergency of the state; why should beggars, cheats, and impostors, be excused from such punishment? These miscreants are a kind of nursery for thieves, housebreakers, &c. and if such vagabonds, with the worst sort of hackney-coachmen and carmen, who carelessly or wilfully drive over people, Smithfield drovers, who make their cattle mad by their cruelties, whereby many lives are lost; and others guilty of the like offences, were punished in some such way as this, it would much more effectually prevent the increase and growth of such evils, than stocks, pillories, and Bridewells; as, I fear, these punishments contribute very little to the change of these peoples morals, except it is from bad to worse, but rather makes them more bold and daring after they have suffered such discipline.

Your paper has lately given several instances of notorious impostors, who deserve severe punishments, on the one hand; and of poor unhappy objects of charity, on the other, who have perished for want of common necessities of life; these things demand attention in the highest degree. It is equally the duty of the magistrates and officer to punish the hypocrite and pretender, as it is to their honour to relieve the distressed. But where is our boasted charity, our humanity and benevolence? when we suffer our fellow creatures to wander about the streets without food or rayment,
till

till they perish at our doors, or creep into some miserable place where they languish and die? what can be greater charity than to relieve such wretched objects in the first stages of their distresses, by finding them employment, or obliging them to work if they are able, which may save them from starving, or prevent their becoming robbers? This makes their short lives unhappy, and brings them to an untimely end. It is true, the laws provide for the employment and maintenance of the poor; but of what use are those laws if nobody will stand up and enforce their execution? Were the many thousand beggars and idle persons obliged to betake themselves to some useful employment, it would soon be of more service to the community than all the money raised by some unpopular taxes, for these slothful people are now maintained either by begging or stealing; therefore, all they should earn by being employed would be a clear gain to the public; and no period would be more proper for such a saving, than the present time of peace, when we are burthened with so enormous a debt, I think this business might be easily effected (at least in some considerable degree) if the officers, and beadles of each ward and parish were obliged to do their duty in taking up every beggar who appears in the streets, instead of driving them from one parish to another, which by no means puts an end to the evil; for if those people who are able are not obliged to work, and are not relieved by the mistaken charity of well-disposed persons, they must either starve or steal. The same may be said of those who stand in need of, and desire an assistance.

It has been observed, to the honour of a very able and worthy magistrate, that in his mayoralty few or no beggars were to be seen in London. Since that it has been said by some of the inferior officers, that they have no orders to take them up, and if they do carry them to Guildhall or the Mansion house, they are brow-beat and discouraged. This, I am persuaded, is unknown to the magistrates, and do not doubt but, if proper application was made to them, they would immediately give such orders as would prevent this practice, in future, which would, in a great measure, put an end to evils so long complained of, and by which means the idle vagrant would be punished, and many distressed objects saved from perishing in the streets, to the great scandal and disgrace of this opulent city.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. N. T.

Mr. PRINTER, Jan. 2, 1764.

YESTERDAY afternoon I heard, at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, an excellent sermon, by that learned and orthodox divine of the church of England, Mr. Franklin, very suitable to the occasion, and with which, I dare say, every hearer was pleased. Soon after the benediction was pronounced, the parson retired from the pulpit, when the audience was entertained for 10 or 15 minutes with an excellent piece of music, on that melodious and well-tuned organ. The better sort stayed to the end of the performance. But what displeased me, and I dare say many more, was, that no sooner was the pulpit empty, than it was filled with a buxom female, whom indeed I thought the spirit had moved to hold forth; but she proved to be only (as I apprehend) the vestry-keeper.

vestry-keeper. She immediately fell to dismantling the rostrum of its crimson cushion and other ornaments, folding and laying them aside, for no other reason, as I suppose, than to get soon home to her coffee and tea. The consequence was, the congregation fell a staring and sneering, and by this lost most of the beauties of the organist's performance. I desire, thro' your paper, that this female pulpit-filler, in time coming, may refrain from such a practice untill the organ is ended; so as the attention of that polite congregation may not be taken from that last and beautiful part of worship for the day.

A LATE PARISHIONER.

N. B. On Christmas-day, after evening service, she acted the same part.

To the PRINTER.

Colligant se quatuor vel quinque, atque unum consilium ad decipiendum principem capiunt: Dicunt, quod probandum sit. Imperator, quidomi clausus est, vera non novit. Cogitur hoc tantum scire, quod illi loquuntur. Facit iudices, quos fieri non oportet: amovet a republica, quos debebat obtinere. Quid multa? bonus, cautus, optimus venditur imperator.—Histor. August. Scrip-
tor Tom. II. p. 531, 532.

THE unhappy condition of Princes, into which they are for the most part betrayed by their pre-eminence and greatness, has been lamented by the wisest and most virtuous amongst them in all ages. Beset with a weight of cares, which necessarily attend upon the government of a whole kingdom, they are deprived at the same time of that comfort, of which their meanest subjects can avail

themselves: I mean, the advice and assistance of a disinterested and true friend, to alleviate the burthen and partake at least of the distress, if not entirely to be removed. The profligate, the needy man of abandoned characters, and of desperate fortunes, the false flatterer, and the base betrayer, press impudently forward to surround and to besiege the throne, and to bar up every possible avenue, through which disinterested truth, and modest virtue, might attempt to gain admittance, or to throw in necessary and well-timed succour. With the eyes of such a deceitful and rapacious garrison of Satellites must the monarch therefore see; and with their ears alone is he constrained likewise to hear. He is kept an entire stranger to what millions of his complaining subjects say, and thereby excluded from the knowledge of every grievance which they feel. It was a sense of these disadvantages and delusions, almost always inseparable from a state of royalty, which made the great emperor Dioclesian declare, in his retirement, "That of all undertakings, the most difficult and arduous was, to govern well." He used to say, (to translate his own words as contained in my latin motto) that, "Four or five men usually form themselves into a cabal, and conspire together to deceive and to betray their royal master. This knot of knaves prescribes what he is to think, and puts into his mouth the very words he is instructed to utter. They shut him up, and as it were imprison him in his own palace, so that truth shall never be able to come near him. He is permitted to know nothing but what they or their spies planted about him, think fit to tell him. By their intrigues

and

‘ and influence he prefers the most undeserving men to the first dignities and posts in the empire; and to make way for them, disgraces and dispossesses the most worthy of his subjects, and the most devoted to his interest. In short, in this shameful, miserable manner, are often the most virtuous, the best intentioned, and the wisest emperors, taken captive, made a property of, bought and sold.’—Thus far Dioclesian.

That such has generally been the fate of arbitrary sovereigns, whose wills alone were a law to their subjects, the histories of past times sufficiently have manifested; but the observation has not been so frequently verified in limited monarchies; and the case is far otherwise, at present, in this happy land of liberty, where the prince must govern his people by fixed and known statutes, to which all have given their consent, and by which himself is bound alike with the poorest peasant. Here his free and willing subjects have a right to represent plainly, though humbly, their grievances to him; and by his authority can call to account and punish his evil-doing ministers, the plunderer, the corruptor, and the infringer of their liberties. Here he has no power of doing wrong or ill; but he is furnished with the amplest means of doing every thing that can endear him, and create esteem; every gracious and beneficent action is acknowledged to flow from his clemency and goodness, whilst his inferior instruments and machines are responsible for every violence that might injure and exasperate, and for every misconduct that shall prove offensive and detrimental to the public.

Nor can a prince, under our well-tempered constitution, have

his eyes long-muffled, or be kept in total ignorance of the opinion entertained, by the majority of the nation, of his administration; or of the hardships they may at any time endure, from the intemperance or ignorance of his state-officers. The English are an honest, ingenuous, and not to mince the truth, a blunt people. As they have no reason to harbour fear, the laws of the land being their protection, so neither are they, as in the countries of oppression and slavery, obliged to wear the mask of smiles upon the face of anguish, and cover discontent and misery with dissimulation. Besides the privilege they have by the bill of rights, and the act of settlement to petition for redress, they never fail discovering, daily, upon every occasion that offers, by their words, their actions, nay, their very looks, the judgment they have formed of the conduct and characters of those who have the direction of their public concerns. Their joyful acclamations, or their gloomy silence, their marked expressions of the respect and zeal at one period, or their no less remarkable neglect, and even opposition at another, will indicate, and demonstrate to a discerning prince, to what degree the credit of his ministers at any time rises, or how low it is continually sinking in the great national barometer.

There are besides other visible marks, whereby he may discover, beyond a doubt, when his ministers are become odious or contemptible, and consequently, when it highly concerns his own as well as the public happiness and tranquility, to dismiss them from his service. These prognostic symptoms, which I shall take the liberty of adding to the foregoing ones, were suggest-

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ed formerly by the patriotic craftsman (from whom I ought not to purloin the merit of [them] for the benefit of future ages; and I profess, with the same sincerity and truth that he then did, that I am far from any intention of applying them to the present, with which indeed it behoves us to take more than ordinary care how we presume to meddle.

And first, "When a prince observes, that many noblemen and gentlemen, of the most antient families, and largest estates, and the greatest credit in the kingdom, absent themselves from court, it concerns him to make a strict enquiry into the true cause of it, and see whether it proceeds from any disaffection to himself, and his family, or from the secret practices and insolent conduct of those about him.

"2dly, There is great reason to suspect somewhat of this kind, if he perceives the minister and his agents, both male and female, more than ordinary solicitous in fixing bad impressions of such persons upon his mind, and taking all opportunities to represent them in an invidious light.

"3dly, It is further matter of suspicion, when men of unquestioned worth and fidelity throw up great posts without any declared motive, and others of the same rank are induced to accept of them with a visible reluctance.

"4thly, When most of the counties, cities, and great trading towns return members to parliament in opposition to those set up by court-interest, if nothing else, it is a strong indication, that the ministers are not liked in those parts.

"But, above all, when extraordinary sums of money are required for secret services, that are

not fit to bear the light, it behoves a prince, in the strongest manner, to examine the reasons why his government cannot be carried on without such methods, which have been always attended with complaint, and sometimes with fatal consequences."

By these, and many other infallible tokens of the same kind, may future princes (though like other persons, they cannot converse abroad, and very seldom can hear any truth at home) be forewarned in time of the great risque they might run of losing (what should constitute their felicity and glory) the hearts of their people, by mistaken and ill-placed firmness in support of a detested or even unpopular minister.

It was the declaration of that great and wise monarch Henry the fourth of France, so far was he from thinking himself under any tie of honour to maintain a bad minister against the cries of his people, that a general odium, or suspicion only was sufficient grounds for the discarding him. Indeed the famous earl of Strafford, as lord Clarendon observes, held the sense of the nation in the utmost contempt; and no doubt instilled the same bad opinion of them in his royal master; but the error and the danger of advancing such an arbitrary doctrine amongst free-born Englishmen, were evinced by the event; for his destruction, (according to the same noble writer) was at last brought upon him, by two things, that he had most despised, the people, and Sir Henry Vane.

Your humble servant,
A lover of the King and Constitution.

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The Conduct of the Opposition justified, on the Principles of Reason and Philosophy, by a Lover of Wilkes and Liberty.

THE greatest writers of any age have related to us the philosophical discourses of antiquity: how unfortunate is it then, that the following modern conference should be recorded by an inferior pen, which deserves to be transmitted to posterity with equal lustre.

I was lately introduced by a friend to a society of gentlemen, who meet every Friday evening from six to nine, with the benevolent views of advancing the happiness and improvement of mankind, by their speculations. Upon entering the room, I observed about thirty persons at an oblong table, at the head of which sat the president with a large chart of Britain before him. We took our place, without much ceremony, at the lower end, near a terrestrial globe, fixed, as I afterwards found, to the latitude of Cape Comorin, in the East-Indies. Among other mathematical figures, I took notice of so great a number of quadrants, that I concluded every member was furnished with this useful instrument. The conversation, which did not suffer any interruption from our presence, was not employed on such subjects as this philosophical apparatus appeared to promise, but turned entirely on a subject, very general and popular, the abuse of the late minister and the Scotch nation. A member indeed attempted, with a very unjustifiable candour, to check the severity of so becoming a zeal; but was rebuked with great warmth by a grave gentleman, who expressed his astonishment, that any Englishman should be unacquainted with the situation of Scotland: and

that their member, in particular, should be ignorant that the southern points of the island of Bute is, at least, in 56 degrees, 17 minutes and a-half northern latitude. The moderate man sat down again in great confusion, and the conversation rolled on more general subjects. The various administrations, which have succeeded each other since the accession of this illustrious family, were censured or approved. The ministry of Sir Robert Walpole was compared with that of the Duke of Newcastle; and the superior excellence of the latter very exactly estimated by a ratio of the different distances, of Houghton hall and Claremont from the equinoctial line.

The president, observing the method of reasoning produced less conviction in me than in the company, in a very condescending manner was so obliging to explain to me the principles of their philosophy. We are a sect, he said, who assign physical causes alone for the production of moral effects: a system has been lately embraced by us, which, as far as we have applied it to the political world, explains all the phenomena with a wonderful exactness. According to our notions, virtue and vice are merely local, though in a different sense from Hobbes, since they are determined principally by their position on the globe, or, in other words, their degree of latitude. We derive all human merit or demerit from our own or our ancestors place of birth, residence or situation of property, and the momentum of each is greater where these causes co-operate. Indeed the longitude, the nature, the elevation or depression of the soil, the manners, customs, laws and governments (the latter but effects from

from combination of the former) may introduce some little variety among nations situated under the same parallels. We conceive the influence of the sun in the southern regions dilates the heart, encreases the diameter of the vessels, ferments the blood and quickens its circulation, expands, refines and attenuates the animal spirits. It is very easy to demonstrate that, on the perfection of these powers, all human excellence depends, and that the imperfection of them, in the northern regions, is the source of every baseness. In consequence of this reasoning, applied to our own country, the oscades will be the extreme of political vice, and the Lizard Point, in Cornwall, that of political virtue. Every step nearer the former will be an approach to shame and slavery, and every motion to the latter an advancement to honour and liberty. That some innate ideas of these truths are originally impressed on our nature, the late behaviour of our countrymen has sufficiently evinced; but such imperfect notions require to be developed by reason and philosophy, and to be reduced into such a system as may form an unerring standard for the regulation of our opinions.

The power of truth is irresistible, and the conviction painted in my face did not escape the penetration of the president, who inclined his head towards me with a smile of approbation. He proceeded in his discourse, addressing himself less particularly, and assuming a higher tone of voice. When it is so obvious, he said, to what principles we must assign the superiority of the French in every negotiation that employs the heads of the two nations, is it not amazing we should neglect to avail our-

selves of the indulgence both of fortune and nature; when the former has bestowed on us so many valuable settlements in the Torrid Zone, and the latter thrown certain points of our island in a more southerly direction, with the benevolent intention, that we should consider them as the nurseries of statesmen and politicians? Has not experience too lately, in the instance of a great patriot, ascertained as a matter of fact a philosophical demonstration. Hail happy land of Cornwall, prolific of heroes and lead, of eloquence and tin! Hail more vigorous southern skies,

That ripen spirits as they ripen mines.

—But I must search deeper for the source of so transcended a merit—It is well known that his famous ancestor, who imported the remarkable diamond into Europe (probably a type of the future splendour of the family) resided many years between the tropics. We have already described the moral effects to be produced in such a situation: to instance in the blood alone, and a particular quality of it, it might be proved from hydraulic experiments, that this fluid would acquire so intense a heat from a nearly vertical sun, that, though transmitted to posterity, and obliged to circulate in a more northern climate, it would not cool to a similar temperature, or flow in the same dull tenor with that of the inhabitants of the temperate regions, till a sixth or seventh generation. Hence the vigour of council, spirit of enterprize, and energy of action! Hence the bold abrupt, precipitate, sonorous tide of asiatic oratory: plenteous as the streams of the Indus and Ganges, disdaining opposition, overwhelming the faint powers of chastised

northern eloquence, bursting the weak barriers of modern rules and institutions, and regulating its own course by sublimer laws and a more elevated reason! Hence the luxuriant epithets, hardy tropes, and animated personifications that more powerful than Amphion's lyre, communicate political thinking where he but attempted to produce motion, and interest the stony pavement itself in the support of an abdicated family hence.—

Resembling the great sublime he was describing, yet quite exhausted by the panegyric, the President, somewhat asthmatical, sunk down into his elbow-chair. My friend took advantage of this interval of silence, to request his assistance against those malicious assailants, who talked of irregularity, inconsistency, and pretended to discover spots in this glorious luminary. The president, with great complacency, expressed his obligations to my friend for the opportunity of vindicating an illustrious character, and multiplying new proofs for the confirmation of their system.

You compare him, he cried, fitly to that glorious luminary, whose course and that of nature he imitates, as they operate in the nobler regions of the world, though with an apparent contradiction to our European ideas. The great ancestor, we have mentioned, could not but observe, during his residence in India, a process of nature very inconsistent with his former experience. He must have seen the sun himself, as it were, *changing sides* every half year, now shining to the north, another season to the south of him. He must have experienced too that the trade-winds, which traverse

the Indian ocean, blow in a north-east direction from April to September, and pursue an opposite course for the remaining six months. The continual repetition of such singular events would produce as singular impressions on the imagination and other powers give a new direction to the course of the animal spirits, and in consequence introduce modes of thinking and action in himself and posterity, very different from those of their northern countrymen. But, without recourse to refinement, the tradition of these curious truths, inculcated on the descendant of such an ancestor from his cradle, would introduce him to transcribe some imitation of this more perfect nature into his political conduct. Hence, by a kind of tropical conversion, and a resemblance of the vanity and impetuosity of the monsoons, he might condemn continual measures in the writer, and adopt them, in the summer solstice, with a vigour unknown to his predecessors; in one month, perceive the ruin of his country connected with the embarkation of a single soldier for Germany; yet discover, in the next, 20,000 English barely necessary to defend this important frontier to Britain. Very consistently indeed with our principles and his own he might find Minden the proper ground for deciding an American battle; adopt a peace in one session, and reject a more advantageous one in the following reason against this measure in a celebrated performance, to the conviction of his friends, yet appear to a weak majority, as supplying the most invincible arguments in its favour, and at last, rise the champion of opposition, with the profession

profession of neutrality. A philosopher that can reconcile irregularities in the moral world, like that employed with the same noble views in the natural world, advances the knowledge of mankind, and the cause of virtue.

I shall not enumerate the several proofs, or variety of examples, with which the president continued to support and illustrate his system; he ascribed the spirit and conduct, which, towards the conclusion of the former war, so remarkably distinguished lord Anson and his lieutenants, to the Centurion having four times crossed the equinoctial, and attributed greater effects to the island of Tenian, than to a long course of naval experience: the patriotism of a noble lord, which, ever warm and active, blazed forth last summer with so uncommon a splendour, he conceived, might be very easily explained from their principles; since, by the decrease of an illustrious kinsman, he had received a considerable accession to his property, situated, by more than a degree, to the south of Buckinghamshire: he confessed, Mr. Wilkes's uncommon spirit and genius were not so easily reconcileable to their system, as his fortune and property must have been principally confined to the great metropolis; for he deduced no important consequences from an occasional visit to Paris: however, as frequent experience must have instructed them how nearly artificial may rival natural heat, it might be conceived that the atmosphere, in which he received his birth and education from the immense fires employed in a distillery, would collect a medium heat, nearly equal to a climate situate in 30 to 35 degrees of latitude.

Fortunately the governments of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly, are placed within these parallels, so that the hypothesis will account for principles, and a conduct bearing so striking a resemblance to these fierce and gallant republications.

The President having now concluded, every member was at liberty to deliver his own sentiments. Several projects, highly conducive to national good, were introduced in their order. I cannot omit the proposal of an ingenious architect, the hint of which he confessed to have received from the conclusion of the president's discourse: He moved, that the government should be addressed to purchase a piece of ground near Marybone, to be formed into a circus, whose diameter should be nearly equal to that of Lincoln's-inn-fields: that, in the center of it, all the principal offices of state should be erected, and the circumference bounded by convenient buildings, for distilleries, breweries, sugar-houses, founderies, and other trades that employ constant fires and furnaces: that all windows, doors, and other apertures, should front the interior parts of the circle; and that the buildings should be closed behind with dead brick walls, most effectually contrived for the reverberation of heat. By this distribution, it was humbly conceived that the great longitude in politics, the art of conciliating private with public interest, would, in a high degree, be obtained; for as we had a right to expect that future administrations would be principally composed of gentlemen of and belonging to trade, here the motions of the state and of the

still-head might be superintended at the same time, and very various business employ the same morning, the refinement of sugars and the constitution. But this was only a secondary consideration: it was principally proposed to produce, by the streams of the circumambient fires uniting at the center, a climate the most favourable to public virtue and genius; so that business should be transacted, within this focus as advantageously for the nation as if our ministers were transported to the equator itself.—So rational a scheme was entertained with due applause, and referred to the consideration of the very next assembly.

The resolutions of the committee who sit during the intervals of each meeting, were now read at the table. It was resolved to petition the legislature that the Trent might be the political as well as geographical division of this kingdom; and that all offices of trust and profit might be restrained to those men, whose property was situated on its Southern side. As this resolution excluded many illustrious persons of the opposition from any share of administration, it did not pass without debate, and all parties pleaded warmly in favour of the Duke of Devonshire; the general merit of whose ancestors, as well as his own private virtues, had endeared him to the nation. This vote however was approved, in its fullest extent, by the majority; the President himself declaring, that he would never consent to an exception in favour of the Peak of Derby, which under iniquitous times, might be extended as a precedent for the Highlands of Scotland. He consented however to a particular clause for the

removal of this incapacity. If that Nobleman, one day, by the reversion of Gideon's estate, should fortunately extend his property to the Southward.

A second resolution, indeed a corollary of the former one, was unanimously agreed to be inserted in the same petitions; that the counties and boroughs north of Trent, who send members to parliament (if the suppression of that privilege might be thought too great an innovation) should yet for the future, be represented by the more virtuous, as more southern, gentlemen of Britain. For Scotland, in particular, it was provided, as a necessary preliminary in the new constitution, that her right of electing sixteen Peers should be abrogated, and that her seats in the House of Commons should invariably be supplied from Jamaica and the Caribbee Islands, from the coast of Coromandel, and from the Banks of the Ganges.

Business being now concluded, and the clock having already struck nine, the assembly was dissolved with much ceremony, and I returned to my lodgings greatly satisfied with a conference that, except in some few particulars, had given the weight of demonstration to my political principles.

No apology seems necessary for the communication of these papers to the public at this season. I flatter myself, indeed, I am performing an acceptable service to it in justifying, on the principles of reason and philosophy, the conduct of our present patriots, and the spirit they have infused into that independent body of men, the common people of England; without ascribing them, as certain wicked emissaries have pretended, to

so the folly of the multitude, and the knavery of the leaders.

It is reasonable to suppose, that the caution, so strictly observed in this relation, will exempt it from the malignant interpretation of any law. However, as innocence can promise itself no security, when the most modest reflections on religion and government are subjected to the severest censure, I shall previously declare, with the spirit becoming an Englishman, that if a law shall be explained even by a part of legislature, the supreme court of judicature, in a sense that contradicts my own opinion of it, or the infallible judgment of my party, or in any manner affects our respective interests, I shall esteem it from that moment ***, ****, and ***** or, in more memorable words, though I may submit to kiss the rod, consider it as 'a rod of iron' on the people of this kingdom.

I shall conclude with this self-evident proposition, that as too much power cannot be indulged to good, nor too little intrusted with wicked ministers, it is lawful to vary the limits of liberty and prerogative, and extend or contract the discretionary powers of government as often as infallible symptoms of the infirmity or health of the state shall appear; by the exclusion of a select band of patriots from power, or by their restoration to the enjoyments of its exclusive rights, so essential to the safety of our happy constitution.

An Account of the New Comedy called, "No one's Enemy but his own;" Acted at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden.

The Characters are,

Careless, M. Woodward.

Belfield,	Mr. Smith.
Sir-Philip Figure-in,	M. Shuter
Wisely,	Mr. Ross.
Blunt,	Mr. Clarke.
Brazen,	Mr. Cushing.
Crib,	Mr. Costello.
La Jeunesse,	Mr. Holtom.
Hortensia,	Mrs. Ward.
Lucinda,	Miss Elliot.

SCENE Windsor.

MR. Careless, the hero of this piece, is a gentleman of fortune and good-nature, but possessed of an unhappy frailty of confiding his secrets to every body, as he thinks every one to be honest; and his indiscretion is confirmed as habitual through his vanity. This is plainly seen in the first scene, in which, although Blunt cautions him against such openness, yet he discovers to him, that although the marriage was fixed between him and Lucinda, yet he had broken it off, for a blooming rich-widow named Hortensia; and hints that he had an intrigue with Lady Figure-in. Blunt going into his closet to write a letter, Crib, the taylor, and La Jeunesse, a French barber, are introduced to Careless, with his wedding suit, and a new wig, to whom, in confidence, he tells the above, and was proceeding to name his new mistress, when Blunt, re-entering, hinders him; and La Jeunesse, after having assured him that his wig would gain him the heart of any lady, goes out in great concern that he cannot tell who his wig is to be married to. On their departure Wisely enters for Blunt's letter to carry to London; Careless, in the openness of his heart, shews him a letter, full of love, from Hortensia, and also a snuff-box with her picture in it, which, as he had let fall, he gives to wisely to get repaired

paired in London: Wisely, who had long loved Hortensia, is concerned at this, and determines to ruin Careless in Hortensia's favour. A servant comes in with the compliments of Sir Philip Figure-in, desiring to see him on the Terrace and Careless lets us into Sir Philip's character, and prepares us for his appearance.

The scene changes to Windsor Terrace [a new scene very well executed.] Lucinda enters with Belfield her lover, who attacks her with much spirit, she rallies him, and at last tells him Careless had spoken very disrespectfully of her, and that he was to marry another, even to her French hair cutter. Belfield, fired with this, departs with intention to call him to an account. Sir Philip comes on with Wisely and Careless, his character is that of a man wholly possessed with a passion for dancing (though very old) which he calls sacrificing to the graces, has no ideas of the grandeur of a house but by its having a room large enough to lead up thirty couple in, nor of the situation of a seat but by its nearness to several assemblies. His infatuation is so great, that though he has a numerous family, and has greatly impaired his fortune, yet he has appointed his lawyer to meet him at the long room at Hampstead, that as soon as he has signed some deeds he may not be hindered going to dancing; and he concludes with begging their company to a masquerade he was to have at his house that night.

The second act begins with Wisely, in a great heat, ordering Brazen, his valet, to contrive something to break off Careless's match with Hortensia, from whom he had just received letter of dismission. The scene changes to a

room, when Lucinda, not supposing Hortensia to be her rival, tells her that Careless had broke off the marriage. Hortensia, with much prudery, gives her advice to be calm, and despised the woman who was to have him, whoever she was; when Brazen, pretending to be a footman of Careless, brings an insulting message as from him, that he had no love for Hortensia, nor desired any further connections with her: this opens Lucinda's eyes: but Hortensia denies her having any knowledge of Careless, but is quite disconcerted at Brazen's giving her the snuff-box which Careless had given Wisely to get mended; and telling her his master, Mr. Careless, had sent it back, not being willing to keep any thing of hers, and that as it was broke, if she would get it mended, he would pay for it.

Lucinda now retorts all the advice Hortensia had given, till she leaves her in the utmost rage: when Lucinda is alone she has a long and very spirited debate with herself, whether she will have Careless or Belfield, she examines her eyes, lips, ears, and her senses, which all declare for Belfield, his coming in interrupts her soliloquy, she rallies him, and leaves him, and he again goes out resolved to fight Careless. Careless appears next, and meeting with Lucinda is very cold to her; and when Sir Philip, Blunt, and Hortensia come in, he, not knowing the trick put on him, attributes all her scorn to her prudence to disguise their love; and Lucinda, to torment her the more, declares Careless was on his knees to her breathing the tenderest raptures. Careless, still thinking Hortensia abuses him through policy, rails greatly against prudence and love, and Hortensia thinking herself

self fully convinced of his infidelity, leaves him with contempt.

The third act opens with Wisely's telling Belfield, that Careless was off with the widow, and was to marry Lucinda next day; and Belfield in vain endeavours to hide his concern. Careless coming into his chamber with Blunt, finds some letters on his table; the first is a challenge from a gentleman whose sister he had deceived; Careless is still full of his prudence, and wonders how it came to be known; for he had only spoke of it to one person: the next letter is from a lady, whose husband had found out her amours with Careless, and threatened a prosecution. The affair too he had only just mentioned is at the thatched house. To encrease his embarrass, Belfield enters and challenges him, for having traduced Lucinda; Careless thinking himself sure of Hortensia gives Lucinda up entirely; this appeases Belfield, who goes out in great good humour. A letter is brought as from Hortensia (which was the same she had sent to Wisely, and put under another cover) by which he finds himself entirely discarded: this vexes him, but still he consoles himself, that he can yet have Lucinda. The scene changes to the terrace; Belfield, who had been quite satisfied by Careless, puts Wisely in a great distress; when Careless and Sir Philip coming in, Careless declares his intention of marrying Lucinda; a quarrel then ensues with Belfield, who is forced off by Wisely. Hortensia coming in, shews Careless the box, and he her letter, by which he sees his indiscretion; and they finally part.

The next scene is in Sir Phillip's house. Wisely and Belfield tell Sir Phillip that Careless had confessed

to them an intreague with his lady; and Sir Philip hides behind the window-curtain: Careless enters in a domine, bringing in Lucinda masked, whom he takes to be Lady Figure-in; he presses her to retire with him, and she telling him of Lucinda, he declares she is of a very indifferent character, and that he should only like her as a mistress: she then, complaining of heat, begs him to draw up the curtain for air, and he discovers Sir Phillip, who upbraids him highly, till Lucinda, unmasking, discovers the cheat to Sir Phillip's satisfaction. Careless's confusion, whom she entirely casts off, gives her hand to Belfield, as Hortensia does to Wisely; and thus Careless is fully punished of his indiscretion.

An account of the Farce acted the same night, called What we must all come to.

The Characters are,

Mr. Drugget,	Mr. Shuter,
Sir Charles Rackett,	Mr. Dyer.
Lovelace,	Mr. Cushing.
Woodly,	Mr. White.
Mrs. Drugget,	Mrs. Pitt.
Dimity,	Mrs. Green.
Lady Rackett,	Miss Elliot.
Miss Nancy Drugget	Miss Hallam.

MR. Drugget having acquired an immense fortune by trade, had retired from business, and lived at a house on the London road, about three miles from London. His wife having a love for persons of rank, had persuaded him to give his elder daughter to Sir Charles Rackett, a young Baronet, and was for marrying his youngest, Nancy, to Mr. Lovelace, another man of fashion. Mr. Drugget agreed with his wife, though he had formerly encouraged Mr. Woodly, who had just disgusted him, by finding fault with

his house and gardens, which was Drugget's sole delight, though managed with a most ridiculous false taste. Miss Nancy, however was of another sentiment, and loved Woodly. Mrs. Dimity, the maid, to circumvent Lovelace, advises him to persuade Mr. Drugget not to cut his two large yew trees into the figure of the two giants in Guildhall. This puts him in a passion with Lovelace; when Sir Charles and his Lady coming down to see their father, they for a while are very fond, till they quarrel about his having lead a club at whist when he insisted he should have lead a diamond. The quarrel rises so high, that he upbraids her with her low birth, and leaves her, declaring he will never live with her more, and orders his horses to be put too.

This throws the family into great disorder, and his telling drugget that he found her out, makes the old folks think she had been false to him; till, after some scenes of confusion, he acquits her of that; and when it is found they quarrelled on account of a card; the old folks treat it as the greatest trifle, and persuade them to a reconciliation, which is effected, but broken again by the same cause. Drugget then seeing the folly of marrying his daughter to a person of high life, gives Miss Nancy to Mr. Woodly, and says that quarrels in the married state is what we must all come to.

This piece did not meet with applause, as indeed it did not seem to deserve it; and the subject is entirely borrowed from the description of a sale of a set of evergreens in the spectator; and the account of A citizen's box, in another periodical paper.

To the PRINTER.

IT would be affectation to say, in times like the present, that I am surprized to hear the grossest falsehoods imposed on the public; a man must be ignorant indeed, that does not know how far party zeal will hurry the best of men; nevertheless one should not be able to help expressing some surprise, if men, sensible on other occasions, should hereafter be so far infatuated as to advance, as facts, things which are believed to be notoriously otherwise. As for example: suppose a man of high or low condition, a lawyer or mechanic, should hereafter assert (though of a lawyer one ought not to suppose it, because gentlemen of that profession are cautious, and examine cases before they cite them) that in libellous matters it has been the constant practice, for the servants of the crown, to demand and acquire sureties for their good behaviour, as well as personal appearance, of the accused person. I say, suppose any one should hereafter be hardy enough, to assert so much, one might admit the demand to have been generally made, but deny that it has been always complied with; for it is whispered, that it has been refused in numberless instances, and whenever refused with spirit, that it has been constantly given up, which my simplicity construes a tacit admission, that the demand could not be legally supported. But not to waste time in words, I will give you three instances, out of many others, where it is reported sureties for good behaviour have not been given. I choose these three cases, because they relate to persons well known or remembered

bered, viz. the cases of Amhurst, Nutt, and Shebbeare; the first was early, and the last too late in the late reign. From Amhurst, it is said, sureties for good behaviour were demanded, and by him refused with so much spirit, that it is said, it was referred to the then twelve Sages of the * * *, who, it is said, after much deliberation, advised the demand to be waved; but that was not all; one of the C * * * * *, as is said, declared that such a demand was ill * * * and opp * * *. The point been given up, the ordinary security, as it is said, for personal appearance, was to be insisted on; but death, 'tis likewise said, snatched the unfortunate man from the hand of power. 'Tis also said, that Nutt, in imitation of Mr. Amhurst, refused sureties for his good behaviour, and sureties for his personal appearance only were accepted; but it is at the same time said, that the same Officer (rest his soul, he is dead) that gave up the favoured point to Nutt, bullied one of his poor fellows into it: Shebbeare, it is said, gave sureties for his personal appearance only, no other being demanded of him. Now, though I verily believe these things to be facts, yet I will not be too positive that they are not so; for as times go, were a lawyer to dispute it with me, I would not insist that I ever had a grand-father; but least some person should think it incumbent on him to deny the grounds for the belief I have entertained, and should not readily know how to set about it, I will tell him how he may easily do it, both chapter and verse, provided my credulity has not been imposed on. As

thus, there is a certain place in Temple, called the Crown Office, where these quere recognizances, when they are taken, are filed; there copies may be taken of such as really exist, and by a publication of them, he may have an opportunity of satisfying the public how much credit ought to be given to the conceits of your humble servant,

A Hater of Imposition.

TO the PRINTER.

THOUGH men live like fools and die like knaves, they choose not to be buried with the burial of an ass. Such was the case of the two malefactors at the last execution, who were indecently carried here and there, and uncharitably refused christian burial every where. No good reason, civil or religious, can be assigned for such refusal. The rubric of our church doth not exclude them from funeral rites: neither have they been excluded, when their friends have been able to pay the usual fees. It is therefore hoped that the present worthy Sheriffs, and their successors, will prevent this indecency for the future. The following method, till a better can be proposed, is humbly offered to their consideration. *That Mr. Akerman, at the end of every session, shall enquire, what friends the condemned persons have; and for such as have no friends, a shroud or shrouds to be ordered in their cart for the reception of their bodies; and after execution, to be carried to that place of burial which was given by the city to bury such prisoners as should die in Newgate, and the service to be performed by the Ordinary.*

Some

Some Account of the Military Actions of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

WHEN the Hanoverians resumed their arms, in consequence of the infraction, on the part of the French, of the Convention of Closter Seven, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, brother to the Reigning Duke of that title, was appointed Commander in Chief of the army of the King of Great Britain. In this army the Hereditary Prince entered into action in his twenty-third year, and distinguished himself in many engagements.

Feb. 23. 1758. His Serene Highness stormed the town of Hoya, capital of the county of that name and obliged the French Commandant, Count de Chabot, to surrender the place by capitulation, after a loss on the part of the latter of 670 men.

June 23. At the battle of Crevelt, in which the French army, under the Count de Clermont, was entirely routed, the Hereditary Prince, at the head of two battalions of grenadiers, made an attack on the French, who were in a neighbouring wood, and maintained a fire for two hours and an half without ceasing, till the enemy were thrown into confusion, and entirely defeated. It was in this battle that Count Gisors, only son of Marshal Belleisle, was mortally wounded. He was son-in-law to the Duke of Nivernois, the late French Minister at this Court.

July 29. He dislodged the French from Buggen, and took possession of the town.

Aug. 3. He attacked a strong French post at Wachtendonk, and drove the enemy away with the loss of only two grenadiers.

April 1 1759. He took possession of Meiningen, and made two battalions of the Cologne troops prisoners. He reached Wafungen the same day, took it, and made prisoners the battalion of Nagel. He likewise obliged Count d'Arberg, who was coming to its relief, to retire.

5. He repulsed a body of Austrians from Smalkalden and Thuringia.

July 28. He dislodged the French from Lubeke.

August 1. He made an attack on 8000 French at Thornhausen, under M. de Brissac, whom he routed, and took five pieces of cannon, and near 2000 prisoners.

17 He dislodged a French corps under M. d'Armentieres from Wofshagen.

Sept. 2. He surprised a party of French at Neider Weimar, took two canon, and several prisoners, without any loss.

Nov. 30. He attacked a body of French at Fulda, under the duke of Wertemberg, cut several of them to pieces, and took the rest, with two canon, two colours, and the baggage.

Dec. 25. He arrived with his troops at Chemnitz, in Saxony, and

Jan. 12, 1760. Was at Freyberg with the King of Prussia. Having continued a little time in Saxony, he left that Electorate, and, with his army

Feb. 16. Passed the frontiers of Thuringia.

June 28. He arrived in Hesse, after several successful skirmishes.

The

The GREEN ROOM.

A Diary of the plays represented since our last PUBLICATION.

December 26, Drury Lane.

GEORGE BARNWELL,
with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Richard III. with Harlequin Sorcerer.

27. D. L. Stratagem; with Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Earl of Essex; with Harlequin Sorcerer.

28. D. L. Bold stroke, with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Beggar's Opera; with Harlequin Sorcerer.

29. D. L. Miser; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Romeo and Juliet; with the Upholsterer.

30. D. L. Tancred and Sigismunda; with the rites of Hecate.

C. G. Artaxerxes.

31. D. L. Conscious Lovers; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Provoked Wife — Sir John Brute by Woodward; with the Citizen.

Jan. 2, 1764. D. L. Alchymist with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Artaxerxes.

3. D. L. Way to keep him; with Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Royal Convert; with Duke and no Duke.

4. D. L. Merry Wives of Windsor; Falstaff by Love; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Comus; with the Upholsterer.

5. D. L. Confederacy; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Every Man in his Humour; with the Knights.

6. D. L. Twelfth Night; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Love in a Village.

7. D. L. Zara; Lusignan by

Powel; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Busy-body; with Thomas and Sally.

9. D. L. Way of the World; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. No one's Enemy but his own; with what we must all come to.

10. D. L. Way to keep him; with the Rights of Hecate.

C. G. No one's Enemy but his own; with the Upholsterer.

11. D. L. Jealous Wife; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. No one's Enemy but his own; with the Citizen.

12. D. L. Way to keep him; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Rule a Wife and have a Wife; with Contrivances.

13. D. L. Recruiting Officer; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Artaxerxes.

14. D. L. Mistake; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Earl of Essex; with Perseus and Andromeda.

16. D. L. Zara; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. As you like it; with Perseus and Andromeda.

17. D. L. Love for Love; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Venice preserved; with Perseus and Andromeda.

18. D. L. Henry IV. Henry by Powel; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. Wonder; with Perseus and Andromeda.

19. D. L. Mistake; with the Rites of Hecate.

C. G. No one's Enemy but his own; with Perseus and Andromeda.

Thirdly, let $f = DC$. $g = AB$. $z = CE$. then as $f : g :: z :$
 $\frac{fz}{f} = LM$. likewise $f - z = ED$. $\therefore \frac{g^2 z^2}{f^3} \times \frac{f - z}{3} =$ a maximum
 per quest. in fluxions, and reduced $z = \frac{2}{3}f$. then $ED = \frac{1}{3}f$. and ME
 $= \frac{2}{3}g$.

Let M represent the solidity of the three sugar loaves when added
 together, $N = 30$. then we have this theorem.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A : M : N :: A : \text{Price} \\ A : M : N :: B : \text{Price} \\ A : M : N :: C : \text{Price} \end{array} \right\}$$

That is in words, as the whole solidity is to the whole price, so the
 solidity of A , the first lady's sugar loaf, will be to the Price she was
 to pay, and so of all the rest. Q. E. D.

Mr. T. Barker also favoured us with a Solution to this Question.

Prob. II. answered by Mr. T. Barker of Wissett in Suffolk.

Put $a = 1762$, $b = 38060$, $c = 1155$, and $d = 1816500$; then we
 have $v = a - z - y + x = \frac{b}{x+y}$, and $z = \frac{c-xy}{xy}$; whence $a = \frac{c-xy}{xy}$

$-y - x = \frac{b}{x+y}$, and $\frac{bxy}{x+y} \times \frac{c-xy}{xy} = d$. Hence $y = \frac{bc-dx}{bx+d}$; and

consequently $a - \frac{bx+d \times c}{bc-dx \times x} + 1 - \frac{1}{x+d} - x = \frac{bx-d}{x^2+c}$, which solved

gives $x=7$, then $y=15$, $z=10$, and $v=1730$: Therefore T. Sadler
 was born on the 15th of July, 1730, at ten o'clock at night.

Prob.

Prob. V. No. XXVI, answered by Mr. W. Gordon of Glasgow,
the Proposer.

First 7000 marks at 15ds $\frac{1}{4}$ = 452l. 1s. 8d. at Glasgow.

2dly, To reduce 7000 marks to Bank money;

Current	Banco	Current	Banco
5, 01	:	4	:
:	:	7000	:
:	:	5589. 82016.	:

3dly, To value these at the Exchange, with London;

L. st.	M. Banco	L. st.
35, 25 x 3 :	1 :	5589. 82016 :
8	:	422, 17, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, at London.
	Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ Commission	1, 4, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Glasgow can draw on London for
Add 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Exchange

421	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Difference of the Transactions

432	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lastly, 432,23475 ; 19,85 ::

100 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Difference.

New Mathematical Problems.

Prob. I. By Mr. J. Fowler.

There is a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, whose first term, and common difference are one; and their sum, added to the sum of their squares, is to the sum of their cubes as 5 to 27. the number of terms is required?

Prob. II. By Mr. T. Barker of Wifflett, in Suffolk.

Required the solidity of that solid which is formed by the revolution of a curve round its axis, whose equation is $ay^2 + x^2 y^2 = x^{10}$; and also to find the dimensions of the greatest inscribed cylinder?

Prob. III. By Mr. G. Cétii.

Given the rectangle under the sum and difference of the base and hypotenuse of a right angled triangle = 256, and the side of the inscribed square = 12; to find the sides of the triangle by a simple equation?

Prob. IV. By Mr. John Barber, of Saxmundham, &c.

Suppose a glass, formed by the revolution of a curve about its axis, whose equation is $ax^3 = y^7$, to be $\frac{1}{2}$ full of liquor; quere the diameter of a sphere, which being immersed therein, will just raise the surface of the liquor $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch higher; its height being 8, and diameter 10 inches?

P O E T R Y.

H Y M E N ;

A New Occasional Interlude,

As it is performed at the Theatre Royal
in Drury-Lane.

The Overture composed by Mr. Potter.

After the Overture, the curtain rises to
soft music, and discovers a rural scene,
a temple in view, Hymen asleep in a
bower, an altar and a torch unlit.

The music by Mr. ARNE, jun.

Enter Cupid.

A I R.

HOW pleasing, dear wedlock, appear
thy domains!

How soft are thy fetters, how easy thy
chains!

No pleasure on earth is so perfect as thine,
Thy joys with the virtuous are almost di-
vine;

For friendship and love here together unite
The raptures of sense with supernal de-
light.

R E C I T.

Hymen, awake!—the god of love attend!
Hymen rising.

R E C I T.

What cause propitious brings my dearest
friend?

A I R.

Joy and pleasure great and free,
Fill my breast at sight of thee:
Tell me, gentle god of love,
Why you visit Hymen's grove?

Cupid.

R E C I T.

Dreadful war, the human foe,
Leaves to peace the world below;
Discord quits the frighted land,
Banish'd by the victor's hand.

A I R.

See around in every grove,
Mirth, tranquillity, and love;
Take thy torch and golden carriage,
Now's the reign of love and marriage.

Duet.

Hym. Love rewards the soldier best,

Cup. Hymen makes the virgin blest.

Together,

Then, O Venus, haste away,
For 'tis Hymen's holyday.

Enter Venus.

R E C I T.

Hymen, the sacred rites of love prepare!

Hymen.

I will,—but first, O queen, for whom
declare?

Venus.

R E C I T.

For one divinely sent mankind to please,
Form'd to command with dignity and ease;
Of manners pleasing, god-like where he
can,

A prince! a hero, and a worthy man.

Duet. Venus and Cupid.

What but lovely blooming youth,
Grac'd with all the charms of truth,
Fair with matchless elegance,
Can the hero recompense?

Who around the spacious earth,
Bright with beauty, great by birth,
Should, but she, such merit share,
Who's as virtuous as she's fair?

The Music by Mr. Potter.

Venus.

R E C I T. accompanied.

Jove smiles approval from above,
And gratulates connubial love;
Auspicious fate the union wills,
And in the pair sweet hope instills.

Cupid lights the altar.

R E C I T.

The fire I've kindled! light thy torch
again:

Hymen.

'Tis done; and now we'll form the mar-
riage chain.

Venus.

A I R.

Bless, O Jove, the Pair we join,
And with friendship love entwine;
Realize their fancy'd hope,
And to rapture give full scope;
That they soon may feel with pleasure,
Joys parental without measure.

R E C I T. accompanied.

Nymphs and shepherds, quick advance!
Join the festive song and dance!
He the kind, and she the fair,
Blessing thus the happy pair.

Enter Nymphs and Shepherds.

FULL CHORUS.

We consign the bright pair,
O great Jove! to thy care;
Deck them with honour's glorious crown,
And make immortal joys their own.

A D A N C E.

A I R S

AIRS and CHORUSES

In a new Pantomime, called,
The Rites of HECATE,
Or, Harlequin from the Moon.

Chorus.

TIS done! 'tis done, the work is done!
First Magician.

Recit.

Has the victim shed its blood,
On the pile of hallow'd wood?

Chorus.

The blood is shed,
The victim's dead!

First Magician.

Recit.

Do the busy flames aspire,
From the quick consuming fire?

Chorus.

Quick from the fire
The flames aspire.

First Magician.

Recit.

Are the herbs in order plac'd,
Baneful acornite the last?

Chorus.

'Tis done, 'tis done!
Since the absence of the sun,
All the solemn work is done.

Full Chorus.

Hecate! Hecate! Hecate!
Hecate, triple goddess hear!

First Magician.

Recit.

Mighty in thy starry reign!
Second Magician.

Recit.

Mighty in the earth's domain!

Third Magician.

Recit.

Mighty in hell's fable plain!

Chorus.

Thy rites perform'd, propitious hear,
And to our labours bend thine ear.

Full Chorus.

Hecate! Hecate! Hecate!
Hecate! triple goddess hear!

First Magician.

Air.

Queen of magic! mighty pow'r!
Now's thy great, thy fav'rite hour!
Deepning fogs infect the air!
Gath'ring fast o'er night's black noon;
Quite expunge each feeble star,
Half eclipse the pallid moon,
Queen of magic, &c.

Full Chorus.

Hecate, Hecate, Hecate—hark!
Thy watchful dogs incessant bark!

Hecate.

Recit.

Welcome!—behold your Hecate rise!
Pleas'd with th' alluring sacrifice;
Now, now the mystic dance prepare;
That done, while darkness wraps the
sphere,
We'll wing the regions of the air.

Air.

From east to west, from north to south,
In the wind's eye, thunder's mouth,
We'll ride triumphant; blast, confound,
and hurl our potent spells around.

Hecate.

Recit.

No more, no more—behold a friend,
From yonder teeming moon descend!
Young Harlequin, a fav'rite child!
By fancy's olivione and wild,
Begot on pleasure, in a dream,
Sleeping near a morn'ring stream.

Air.

Child of fancy! whither bending;
On this nether orb descending?
Vision of a finer nature,
Mixing here with sordid creature.
Feast on beauty, all the blessing
That this earth has in possessing;
Woman, for a while, may charm thee,
All things else will strive to harm thee,
Go, with magic spells surrounded,
Scoff at danger, still unwounded;
Then when seated here with pleasure,
To new climes transport thy treasure.

Full Chorus.

Let us haste, let us fly, thro' the realms
of the sky!

Our magic skill ith' air we'll shew,
While Harlequin shall reign below,
Shepherd.

Recit.

Dispute no more who sings the cheerful
lay,

Together we'll salute the smiling day!
Let each tun'd voice its melting notes com-
bine;

And, with consent, harmonious concord
join.

Shepherd and Shepherdesses.

Trio.

Love and freedom crown the day;
Seize the blessings while you may.
Like the birds that hail the spring,
Sporting in a wanton ring,
Gaily dance, and sweetly sing.

4 M 2

Full

Full of care and pain and strife,
Are the ev'ning hours of life,
While the youthful minutes move,
Now the bliss of freedom prove;
Now enjoy the heav'n of love.

Full Chorus.

Welcome to these regions bright,
Fancy's offspring; prince of light!
Purge thy earthy scum away,
And revel in the blaze of day,
Fix upon this happy shore,
Here thy beauteous prize adore,
And never, never wander more.

P R O L O G U E.

TO NO ONE'S ENEMY BUT HIS OWN.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

BOLD was the man, and fenc'd in
ev'ry part,
With oak, and ten-fold brags about the
heart,
To build a play who tortur'd first his
brain,
And then dar'd launch it on this stormy
main.

What tho', at first, he spreads his little
sails

To Heav'n's indulgent and propitious
gales,

As the land gradual lessens to his eye
He finds a troubled sea, and low'ring sky:
Envy, detraction, calumny and spite,
Raise a worse storm than when the winds
unite.

Around his bark, in many a dang'rous
shoal,

Those monsters of the deep, the critics,
prowl:

'She's a weak vessel, for those seas unfit,
'And has on board her not a spice of wit:

'She's French-built too; of foreign
make,' they cry,
Like geese still cackling that the Gauls
are nigh.

If thrown rocks on by the hoarse dashing
wave,

Th' unhappy crew no hand is stretch'd
to save;

But round the wreck like Moors, with
furious joy,

The wittlings crowd—to murder and de-
stroy.

These are known dangers; and, still
full as certain,

The bard meets other ills behind the cur-
tain.

Little you think, e'er yet you fix his fate,
What previous mischiefs there in ambush
wait;

What plagues arise from all the mimic
throng:

'My part's too short;—and, sir, my
part's too long.'

This calls for incident; that repartee,
'Down the back-stairs pen an escape
'for me.

'Give me a ladder, Mr. Bayes, of rope;
'I love to wear the breeches, and elope.

'Something for me the groundlings ears
to split.

'Write a dark closet, or a fainting fit.

'Fix Woodward in some whimsical dis-
grace;

'Or be facetious with Ned Shooter's
face'

This is our way; and yet our bard to-
night

Removes each obstacle, and springs to
light.

Some scenes, we hope, he brings, to
nature true;

Some gleams of humour, and a moral
too;

But no strange monsters offers to your
view;

No forms, grotesque and wild, are here
at strife:

He boasts an etching from the real life:
Exerts his efforts, in a polish'd age,

To drive the Smithfield mules from the
stage;

By easy dialogue would win your praise,
And on fair decency graft all his bayes.

E P I L O G U E

TO WHAT WE MUST ALL COME TO.
Spoken by Miss ELLIOT.

WHAT we must all come to?
What?—Come to what?

Must broils and quarrels be the marriage
lot?

If that's the wise, deep meaning of our
poet,

The man's a fool! a blockhead! and I'll
shew it.

What could induce him in an age so
nice—

So fam'd for virtue, so refin'd from vice,
To form a plan so trivial, false and low?

As if a belle could quarrel with a beau;
As if there were,—in these thrice happy

days,
One who from nature, or from reason

strays?

There's no cross husband now; no
wrangling wife—

The man is downright ignorant of life.
'Tis the millennium this—devoid of

guile,
Fair gentle truth, and white-rob'd can-
dour smile.

From

From ev'ry breast the sordid love of gold
Is banish'd quite — no boroughs now are
sold!

Pray tell me, Sirs—(for I don't know, I
vow)

Pray—is there such a thing as gaming
now?

Do peers make laws against that giant
vice,

And then at Arthur's break them in a
trice?

No—no—our lives are virtuous all, au-
stere and hard;—

Pray, ladies,—do you ever see a card?
Those empty boxes shew you dont love
plays;

The managers, poor souls! get nothing
now-a-days.

If here you come—by chance—but once a
week,

The pit can witness that you never speak;
Pensive attention fits ith decent men;

No paint, no naked shoulders to be seen!

And yet this grave, this moral, pious
age,

May learn one useful lesson from the stage.
Shun strife, ye fair, and once a contest

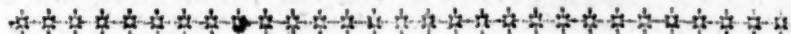
o'er,

Wake to a blaze the dying flame no
more—

From fierce debate fly all the tender loves,
And Venus cries 'Coachman—Put to
my doves.'

The genial bed no blooming grace pre-
pares,

And ev'ry day becomes a day of cares.



Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

Messina, November 22.

IN the night between the 19th and
20th, a storm arose, which lasted
thirty hours. It tore up and carried away
a great number of olive and mulberry trees,
and destroyed several houses. The house
of a baker was thrown down, and six
persons killed, among whom was a wo-
man eight months gone with child.

L O N D O N.

Friday the 13th in the afternoon, be-
tween five and six o'clock, the Hereditary
Prince arrived at Somerset-house, ac-
companied by seven coaches and six, with
nobility in them, and many servants on
horseback. His Highness was received
on the road to London with the greatest
acclamations from the people: and at se-
veral places, particularly in Whitechapel,
his Highness threw money to the po-
pulation.

His Serene Highness sat down to sup-
per about eight o'clock the same night
at Somerset-house with a company of
twelve persons.

On Saturday the 14th, he at twelve
o'clock at noon, went from Somerset-
house in one of the King's coaches to St.
James's, preceded by one coach, in
which was his Highness's Master of
Horse; in the second coach was the
Prince, and along with him a nobleman;
and two more coaches followed, with
two more noblemen in each; where he
waited on their Majesties.

The same day there was a numerous
appearance of nobility and gentry at So-
merset-house, to pay their compliments
to him on his arrival in this metropolis.

Sunday the 15th there was the grandest
Court at St. James's that has been known
for many years, to compliment their Ma-
jesties on the arrival of his Serene High-
ness the Prince of Brunswick, who was
there present, as likewise his Royal
Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and
a prodigious number of the nobility,
foreign ministers and gentry.

The Prince of Brunswick, before he
went to Court, paid a visit to his Royal
Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and
on his return to Somerset-house, was fol-
lowed all the way by an infinite number
of people, who expressed their joy by
loud acclamations.

The same afternoon there was a pro-
digious grand entertainment at Somerset-
house, after the Court broke in honour
of his Serene Highness, at which were
present the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker
of the House of Commons, Lord Vis-
count Weymouth, and several other no-
blemen and persons of distinction.

On Monday the 16th in the evening
the ceremony of the marriage of her
Royal Highness the Princess Augusta with
his most Serene Highness the Hereditary
Prince of Brunswick Lunenbourg, was
performed in the Great Council-chamber
by his Grace the Archbishop of Can-
terbury.

After

After the ceremony of the nuptials, their Serene and Royal Highnesses remained at St. James's till nine, and then repaired to Leicester-house, where a grand supper was prepared; at which were present their Majesties, the Princess Dowager, Princes William, Henry, and the rest of the Royal Family. Their Majesties went away at twelve.

The next morning their Serene and Royal Highnesses received the compliments of the nobility and gentry at Saville-house, Leicester-fields, on account of their nuptials.

At six there was a grand ball at St. James's, on the above account.

Soon after dinner on Monday, his Highness rose from table, and retired into his dressing-room: about half an hour after he appeared again in a suit of silver tulle, and went directly to St. James's.

Her Royal Highness was in white and silver: and that the silver in her cloaths was of seven different sorts.

His Highness dined in public the three days he was at Somerset-house; at which all were admitted, who made a genteel appearance, and indeed all seemed pleased with his affable behaviour.

The Marquis of Granby was constantly with his Highness; and some or other of the principal nobility have dined with him each day.

His Highness has a little limp in his walk, occasioned by a wound he received in Germany last war. His person is rather thin than otherwise, and of a middling stature.

Thursday the 19th the prince of Brunswick, &c. dined with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, at his house in Upper Grosvenor street.

The same night his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick paid a visit to the royal society, and was elected a member thereof.

Friday the 20th, their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Brunswick supped with their Majesties.

Saturday the 21st, his Highness went to the Museum, to see the curiosities of that repository.

Sunday the 22d, the crowd was so great at St. James's that not one hundredth part of the people who wanted to get in to the palace could succeed.

The same day his Highness dined with the duke of Newcastle at his house in Lincoln's inn Fields.

Monday the 23d, his Serene Highness

was at Westminster-abbey, and St. Paul's cathedral; but being so dull a morning he could not receive much pleasure in viewing those places, and that part of the city through which he passed. He then went through the city in a coach to the Tower, where he was attended by the Marquis of Granby, master-general of the ordnance, &c. After viewing all the curiosities of the place, he then walked to the Tower stairs, where he got into a barge in order to go to Woolwich.

We are informed that his Majesty has presented her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta with a diamond necklace, worth 30000 l. her Majesty with a gold watch of exquisite workmanship, set with jewels; the Princess dowager of Wales with a diamond stomacher of immense value; the Princess Amelia, with a casket of jewels to the amount of eighty thousand pounds; and the Duke of Cumberland with a set of jewels for her hair, worth twenty thousand pounds.

Wednesday the 25th his Majesty went to the house of peers, in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to A bill for the naturalizing his Serene Highness the Prince of Brunswick; to a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

The Prince of Brunswick went in the next coach to his Majesty, and was in the house of lords during his Majesty's stay there; after which he returned to Leicester-house to dinner, where her Highness the Princess of Brunswick had remained all the morning, taking leave of the ladies of quality her intimates, with the greatest tenderness and fortitude.

Their Highnesses sat down to dinner about two o'clock, with the Princes William-Henry, and Henry-Frederick, and several lords and ladies of quality; and about a quarter past three o'clock their Highnesses took leave of the company; when the Prince, on the peoples expressing their ardent wishes for their Highnesses happiness and prosperity, returned his prayers for the success of the British nation, for which he said he had already bled, and would again, with pleasure, on any future occasion. His Highness, attended by three gentlemen, went down first to get into the coach, but that being the coach appointed for the Princess, they waited at the bottom of the stairs while his Royal Highness Prince William Henry handed the Princess into her coach, who was accompanied by lady Susan Stuart, and two noblemen. The Prince of Brunswick, with his attendants,

dants, went in the next coach: the Princes, William-Henry and Henry-Frederick went next in a post-chaise and four; attended by many servants on horseback, but no guards. They took their route through Tottenham-court and the city road to Whitechapel, for the seat of lord Abercorn, at Witham in Essex, about thirty-nine miles from London, where they arrived in safety by eight o'clock at night, where a grand entertainment was provided for their Highnesses.

On Mr. Wilkes's being expelled the house of commons, an express was immediately dispatched to him at Paris, and a new writ issued out for electing a member for Aylesbury in his room.

Extract of a letter received by Mr. Wilkes from his brother.

Paris, Hotel de Saxe, Jan. 15, 1764.

"I am too ill at present to be sure of any fix'd time for my return, and I had better keep my room (as I am forced to do) here, than on the road to Calais, which would be the infallible consequence of my setting out.

"I wrote to the speaker last post, and inclosed, I believe, an unexceptionable certificate of my ill state of health. My eager desire is to return to my native country, to vindicate myself from a charge brought against me."

We hear that an elliptic arch will soon be erected across the canal in St. James's park, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Westminster.

As a proof of the impression made upon the people of Dublin by the elegance and magnificence of the Earl of Northumberland, we are informed, that it is at present a fashionable phrase there, to stile every thing remarkably eminent and good of the kind, *A Northumberland*.

Wednesday the 25th, a general court of the governors, &c. of the Bank was

held at their house in Threadneedle-street, when it appeared they had renewed their charter (which was almost expired) from August 1765, for 21 years, the sum required for which amounted to 110,000l. Likewise had agreed to lend the government one million on exchequer bills, to the year 1766, at 3 per cent. interest, and then to be paid off.

MARRIAGES.

AT Winburn Whitechurch, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, David Robert Mitchell, esq; to miss Ascough, half-sister to Charles Blair, esq; of Whatcombe, in that county.—At Norwich, Mr. John Corbould, to miss Cuffance.—The rev. Mr. Forster, of Eton, to miss Exton of Luton, in Bedfordshire.—At St. Helens Auckland, Captain Adamson, of Newcastle, to miss Todd.

DEATHS.

At Malmoe, in Sweden, Baron Staal de Holstein, governor of the province of Schonen, Field Marshal and commander of the royal order of the Seraphims.—John Rawlins, esq; of Barbadoes.—At Greenwich, Charles Townshend, esq; son of Admiral Townshend, governor of Greenwich hospital.—In Kingland road, Mrs. Jane Barker, aged 100.—Sir Justus Dennis Beck, Bart. son of Sir Justus Beck, the first Baronet created by his Majesty King George I.—In Ormohd-street, William Papple, esq.—At Bicester, in Oxfordshire, James Hope, esq;—At Skimpans, near Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, the relict of Michael Bidulph, esq; by whose death a fine estate comes to Mr. Sibthorpe, member for Lincoln.—In Holborn, Adam Forbes, esq; aged 56, formerly a captain in the army.—At Dunkeld in Scotland, in the 74th year of his age, his Grace James Duke of Athole, Baron Strange, Lord of Man and the isles, &c.

PRICES of STOCKS.

SATURDAY Jan. 28, 1764

Bank Stock, ———
India Stock, 156 1-half a 157
South Sea Stock, ———
Old South Sea Annuities 83 3-8ths
New South Sea Annuities, 84 1-half
3 per Cent. Bank Red. 84 1-8th
3 per Cent. Conf. Ann. 84
3 per Cent. ditto 1726, ———
Ditto 1751. ———
India Annuities 82 1-half

1 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, ———
3 1-half per Cent. Bank Ann. 1758, 88
4 per Cent. Conf. 1762, 94 1-half
Navy 4 per Cent. 1763, 90 1-half a 5-8ths
Scrip. 4 per Cent. 1763, 92 1-half
India Bonds, 45 prem.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 12 per Cent.
discount.
Exchequer Bills, 4 per Cent. 1763, 88
Long Ann. 26 1-8th

* * The following is the most elegant Work of the Kind ever published,
Dedicated to the KING,
This Day is Published (adorned with an elegant Frontispiece, designed by Mr.
Wale, and a whole Length of his MAJESTY, from a Drawing of
Mr. O'Neale);

Number I. Price Sixpence, of a

General History of ENGLAND;

From the earliest Accounts to the Summer of the Year 1764.

By Mr. LLOYD.

CONDITIONS:

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| <p>I. That this Work be printed on a super-fine Paper, and a new Letter cast by Mr. CASLON; and that it will be comprized in Fifty Numbers, making Five Volumes in Octavo.</p> <p>II. That it be embellished with Prints of the Kings and Queens of England, finely Engraved from Original Drawings at</p> | <p>full Length in the Habits of the Times, and other Plates.</p> <p>III. That No. 1 and 2, being considered as Specimens, may be read gratis, and returned if disapproved.</p> <p>IV. That a beautiful Print be given with every Number, and that the Work be regularly published every Saturday.</p> |
|--|---|

To the PUBLIC.

It has been but too frequent for the best Writers of the History of our Country to digress from their Subject, and to swell their Narrative by the most tedious Recital of uninteresting Events, a Fault which in this Work is most studiously avoided, by which means we are enabled to give every material Transaction within the compass of 5 vols. 8vo. The Author however seeks not to recommend his own, by a disagreeable Review of the Labours of others; and he arrogates to himself no other Merit than that of presenting to the World a cheaper and more elegant History of England than has yet appeared. Thus much however he presumes to hope, that if the utmost Impartiality on the Part of the Author, the Accuracy of the Engravings, the Beauty of the Type, and the Fineness of the Paper can recommend a Work; the General History of England will be entitled to the Protection of the Public.

THOMAS LLOYD.

Strand, Jan. 4, 1764.

Attestation.

"We whose Names are underwritten, the Author, Printer, Limners, Engraver, and Copper-plate Printer, engaged in the Execution of Lloyd's GENERAL HISTORY of ENGLAND, do severally promise to exert our utmost Abilities in the Execution of that Work; and we flatter ourselves that our united Labours will furnish a cheaper, more useful, and more elegant history of England than has yet appeared."

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THO. LLOYD.

Strand, Feb. 1, 1764.